

JPRS 74725

7 December 1979

Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2186

FBIS

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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE	1. REPORT NO. JPRS 74725	2.	3. Recipient's Accession No.
4. Title and Subtitle SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT, No. 2186			5. Report Date 7 December 1979
7. Author(s)			6.
9. Performing Organization Name and Address Joint Publications Research Service 1000 North Glebe Road Arlington, Virginia 22201			8. Performing Organization Rept. No.
12. Sponsoring Organization Name and Address As above			10. Project/Task/Work Unit No.
			11. Contract(C) or Grant(G) No. (C) (G)
			13. Type of Report & Period Covered
15. Supplementary Notes			14.
16. Abstract (Limit: 200 words) This serial report contains information from African and specialized West European publications and radio on political, economic, and sociological developments.			
17. Document Analysis a. Descriptors			
Political Science	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inter-African Aff.	<input type="checkbox"/> Gabon	<input type="checkbox"/> Niger <input type="checkbox"/> Zaire
Sociology	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Angola	<input type="checkbox"/> Gambia	<input type="checkbox"/> Nigeria <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Zambia
Economics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Benin	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ghana	<input type="checkbox"/> Reunion
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Technological	<input type="checkbox"/> Burundi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Guinea-Bissau	<input type="checkbox"/> Rwanda
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Djibouti	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mali	<input type="checkbox"/> Swaziland
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Equatorial Guinea	<input type="checkbox"/> Mauritius	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Tanzania
b. Identifiers/Open-Ended Terms	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ethiopia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mozambique	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Togo
		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Namibia	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Uganda
c. COSATI Field/Group	02, 5D, 5C, 5K		<input type="checkbox"/> Upper Volta
18. Availability Statement Unlimited Availability Sold by NTIS Springfield, Virginia 22161		19. Security Class (This Report) UNCLASSIFIED	21. No. of Pages 142
		20. Security Class (This Page) UNCLASSIFIED	22. Price

7 December 1979

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PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFRICA DISCUSSED

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 11 Nov 79 p 5

[Interview with Amos Wako, the secretary general of the African Bar Association by John Esibi in Nairobi last week]

[Text] Q. WITH human rights increasingly being threatened in Africa, more people are becoming aware of the fact. The continent is now being asked to form its own Commission for Human Rights. Could you throw some light on this, giving the background to the formation of the proposed Commission?

A. The idea of having the Commission for Human Rights in Africa is not something new. At the beginning of 1960, when most African countries were gaining independence from their then colonial masters, a group of African lawyers met in Lagos. Kenya was represented by our present Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Njonjo, and a prominent member of the Law Society of Kenya, Mr. Samuel Waruhiu.

At that time the lawyers were pressing that the African countries which were then gaining independence should have in their constitutions well entrenched provisions relating to the protection of fundamental human rights.

They went further to recommend that Africa as a whole should have an African Commission for Human Rights which would promote and protect human rights. Thereafter a number of meetings were called by the UN while other meetings were convened by non-governmental organisations towards this end.

Meetings

All these meetings were unanimous that Africa ought to have its own Commission for Human Rights, and that such a Commission should be established under the auspices of the OAU. Later the African states themselves, Kenya included, moved that the UN Secretary-General should convene a seminar which would consider the desirability of setting up a Commission for Human Rights for Africa.

Such a UN resolution was worded in such a way as to include all areas which do not have a Commission for Human Rights, apart from the African region. Such regions included

at that time Asia, Australia etc. Europe and America at the moment do have their respective Commissions for Human Rights.

As a result of that UN resolution, a seminar was called in Monrovia, Liberia, in September this year.

I was among the invitees in my capacity as secretary general of the African Bar Association. The issue was tackled at great length. The seminar ended with the conclusion that Africa must soon have its own Commission for Human Rights.

Q. The idea of setting up a Commission for Human Rights in Africa was first floated in

1960. Is Africa not ashamed at having dragged her feet for nearly 20 years? And given the fact that the OAU, as we know it, is fond of passing resolutions which will never be implemented, don't you think this particular one is likely to end up on the rocks?

A. That is a fair question, but Africa all the same should not be discouraged. The pace that Africa has taken ever since this idea was first discussed is shorter than, say, the same pace that was taken in Europe and America for their respective Commissions for Human Rights to be set up.

In America, for example, it also took nearly 20 years from the time the idea was propounded to the time when it was finally implemented. It is a very complicated matter and complex also. This is because matters related to human rights are always complicated and need thorough research and consensus.

I am pleased to report now that at their last summit session, African Heads of State themselves instructed the Secretary-General of the OAU to organise as soon as possible a meeting of highly qualified experts to prepare a preliminary draft of an African Charter for Human Rights which will also provide for a commission to promote and protect those rights.

The concern of the Heads of States was further demonstrated when they called upon member-states to ratify all the international conventions in respect of human rights.

In this connection one has in mind the International Convention of Civil and Political Rights, which, I am pleased to note as a Kenyan, our country ratified in May, 1972.

Q. Assuming that very soon Africa will have her own Commission for Human Rights, how efficiently will the proposed Commission discharge its duties? Will it, for example investigate areas where human rights have been violated?

A. That is a bit difficult and I wouldn't like to forecast the outcome of a meeting to be called to discuss this item.

The experts will go into details to find out how best the proposed Commission will maintain human rights.

But in tackling this question taking into account the experience derived from elsewhere, it is a fact that the question of human rights is both a political as well as legal issue. Therefore when it will come to actual implementation of the Commission's work the two aspects (political and legal) will have to be taken into account.

Violations

I would guess that first, the proposed Commission will have to carry out investigations of the alleged violations of human rights in a given country or area. The question will then be what action is to be done next.

One of the ways of going about it, of course, is to publicise the findings of the Commission. And from experience, the publication of the findings of the Commission's work can contribute significantly to the member countries concerned. Taking into consideration the fact that the proposed Commission will be composed of highly qualified and respected men and women in the field of legal affairs, the affected member countries will have to be careful.

Secondly, such findings, I believe, will have to be reported to the Assembly of OAU Heads of State. So again it will have to depend on that particular session of the OAU Heads of State to reach a decision on action to be taken against the member countries violating human rights in Africa.

I believe the OAU Heads of State could bring a substantial amount of influence to bear on the culprit member country (ies) charged with violation of human rights.

Q. There are some other organisations dealing with this subject i.e. Amnesty International, the International Commission of Jurists, etc. Besides, we are reliably informed that in the Franco-phone African countries there exists a

similar Commission dealing with nothing but matters of human rights. Will this not mean a duplication of effort?

A. No, there will be no duplication of any sort with Africa having its own Commission for Human Rights even though a number of African countries have right now ratified the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Charter. It has been found out that in order for human rights to be properly safeguarded, it is not just enough for member countries of the international community to observe the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Rather, it has been found out that the best way of observing this Charter is for the major regions in the world to have their own respective Commissions of Human Rights. This is because each region has its own way of tackling their particular problems affecting this matter.

Each region has its own way of looking at the problems affecting human rights and therefore should have its own way of finding out solutions to such problems. Hence regions in the world are encouraged to have their own separate Commissions for protection and safeguarding their own human rights.

For example, there have never been accusations of duplication of work between the European Commission for Human Rights and the American Commission for Human Rights. As for individual organisations such as Amnesty International and the International Commission of Jurists, all these merely make public their findings regarding

violation of human rights.

Such bodies sometimes after reaching their conclusions on instances of violation of human rights merely recommend to government bodies to take effective steps where violations have been established.

So the relationship between such organisations and the proposed Commission of Human Rights in Africa is a matter for discussion by the experts who will be called upon to draft the preliminary Charter.

Q. Apart from Southern Africa, where human rights continue to be violated, where else in Africa would you say similar acts against humanity are being committed?

A. I would not like to mention particular countries as an example. But if we were to take the trend of refugees in Africa, that itself would be an indicative of where human rights are being violated most in Africa.

Refugees

But one can very safely say that Africa, having the highest number of refugees in the world, must certainly be having in its midst member countries violating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Q. Let us come closer to ourselves since charity has to begin at home. How does Kenya stand in this commitment? Are we, for example, living in a glass house and throwing stones, or can we safely say we are clean?

A. Frankly speaking, I am proud to be a Kenyan lawyer where this subject is taken seriously. I would say that Kenyans are extra lucky in that they have always had Presidents who cherish and maintain human rights.

President Daniel arap Moi recently took a very practical

example by releasing all political detainees from jails. Not only has the President done that, he has also given Kenyans a further assurance that for him, detention would be the last resort.

The detention powers of the Presidents of Kenya under the Constitution have been abused elsewhere in Africa where Presidents misuse constitutional powers.

Leaders

In some other African countries, and please do not ask me to name them, leaders have so far not made a distinction between freedom of expression and freedom of subversion. They use their own personal vendettas against individual persons. They

suppress all sorts of freedom in their countries and citizens always live under fear. Hence people in such countries have to become refugees in other countries.

Kenya is among the countries in Africa that have ratified the International Code on Civil and Political Rights. In fact Kenya was among those countries that called for the formation of Africa's Commission for Human Rights. I could also add that at the Monrovia seminar in which I participated, the Kenyan delegation made a substantial contribution towards the resolution that later called for establishment of the Commission.

Q. As a lawyer, Mr. Waho, how would you look at Kenya's Constitution?

A. The Constitution of any given country is not strictly speaking a matter for lawyers only. It is a matter for concern for all the people of that particular country.

What is important is that people of a given country have agreed to a set of provisions which constitute the constitution.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

SALISBURY SAYS ZAMBIAN GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED 22 NOV DEMONSTRATION

LD231206 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 22 Nov 79 LD/CA

[Text] About 50 members of a crowd of more than 2,000 demonstrators invaded the compound of the British high commission in Lusaka today. The demonstrators shouted "kill the oppressors" and other anti-British slogans as they hauled down the union jack. They were later dispersed by police. The demonstration, which was organized by the Zambian Government, moved on to state house, where President Kaunda addressed the crowd, estimated to number in the thousands. He called on the Cambian youth to mobilize to deal with what he called the war situation, and said he planned to distribute weapons to all citizens, including schoolchildren. Mr Kaunda said his country is fighting against exploitative capitalism. With its offshoots of imperialism, colonialism, violence, fascism, racism and apartheid.

In a related development, Zambian students have called on Mr Kaunda to nationalize the assets of British Petroleum and the Shell Oil Company in the country. Students also called on the Lusaka Government to deal ruthlessly with white farmers, who, they say, are on the payrolls of Zambia's enemies. While presenting their demands to President Kaunda at State House, the students began chanting "one man, one gun" and "we want war."

CSO: 4420

ZANU GUERRILLA LEADER DISCUSSES ZIMBABWE AFTER CEASEFIRE

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Nov 79 p 3

[Interview with Josiah Tongogara, of ZANLA, by Alves Gomes in London in September]

[Text] Josiah Tongogara commands the guerrilla force ZANLA--the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army of Robert Mugabe's ZANU wing of the Patriotic Front--which has been waging war in Rhodesia from bases in Mozambique.

He is a member of the Patriotic Front delegation taking part in the talks with the British government in London's Lancaster House.

Tongogara gives few interviews. This is the only major one since he came to London at the beginning of September and was given to Alves Gomes of the Mozambican weekly journal TEMPO.

It is a wide ranging talk...on Zimbabwe after the ceasefire...on relations with the whites...on how he became a guerrilla and was wounded...on relations with South Africa...on the days long ago when Ian Smith's mother used to give him sweets...

Tongogara is the father of three sons. Their names: Hondo [War], Tichafa [We Will Die] and Wumai [You Are Defeated].

GOMES: You were born where Ian Smith was born — Selukwe, near Gwelo. There is a story of your meeting with Smith at the Lancaster House conference. Tell me about it.

TONGOGARA: Well, we looked at each other face to face and then we couldn't avoid talking to each other. He greeted me and I replied.

Immediately I switched on to ask-

ing about his old mother whom I had known when I was a kid. He said she was still very energetic, and now 86 years old, but that she was still able to walk on her own, on her own

two feet, so I was very impressed.

When I was a small boy, around 1952, I used to go around to their shop in Selukwe. She used to throw sweets at us kids. You know kids, when you give them sweets they always say let's go back and get some more sweets.

So those days I and the other kids treated the old lady as a very kind lady, because she was supplying us with sweets.

When we met, Ian said he was impressed because he had thought we wouldn't meet. I pointed out that we had never been able to meet because he has been in Salisbury and I have been somewhere, commanding the army.

And I posed a question to him: What would have happened if I had gone to Salisbury two days before we came to London? would he have welcomed me or shot me as a terrorist?

And if he had come to our operational areas two days before we came to London, would we have been able to go back to Salisbury?

Neither of us could answer. We looked at each other and said: Let's forget about what would have happened if... two days before we came to the conference.

GOMES: Is this meeting between you and Smith at Lancaster House a meeting between friends or opponents?

TONGOGARA: Not friends at all. I think the right interpretation is enemies. He used to be the prime

minister, the commander-in-chief of the Rhodesian forces, the very forces we have been fighting.

It was a meeting of enemies who happen to be discussing peace. So, whatever the hostility, one had to bury it because we are here discussing peace.

GOMES: So once you are in Zimbabwe, as the main force of the country, you hope to see Mrs Smith?

TONGOGARA: Definitely. If I get home while the old lady is still alive that would be one of the greatest things for me — to say hello and ask her about the sweets. Whether she still has got some more sweets for me. And that's all...

GOMES: How did you become a guerrilla?

TONGOGARA: In the 50s when I was a kid — eight or ten years old — I joined the youth league in Selukwe district. I was in my upper primary when the youth league was started with the youths who could read and write.

Each time when we had discussion we would speak very vocally against oppression. The school superintendent didn't like it at all.

GOMES: One of the things the league at that time did was to speak about the land.

TONGOGARA: Yes, and the way the people were being treated. Even the white people did not possess enough livestock, cattle and other things which impressed us very much at that time.

GOMES: What does it mean, for you, as a guerrilla, not as a leader?

TONGOGARA: I learnt much of my politics from my parents. As a kid, I used to listen to my parents talking about the shortage of land. Whenever they were given a piece of land they would complain: It's a barren land — land which is not fertile, that most of the good land had been given to the white expatriates.

It's very important. When we started the armed struggle, we made a scientific investigation among the masses about their national grievances and land came on top. Anyone who joins the armed struggle is joining on the basis of land.

When I was 20, I was in charge of 70,000 Zimbabweans in Zambia. In 1963, we changed our political approach and formed ZANU. I became the first chairman of ZANU in Zambia.

At this point, ZANU, the Zimbabwe African National Union became separate from Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU, the Zimbabwe African People's Union.

In 1965, I left Zambia for Tanzania for military training. I did nine months in Tanzania ... in Tumbi, Chunya, Tanzania.

Then the party decided I should go to Peking for specialisation, mainly on political organisation, mobilisation. I returned to Tanzania in October 1966.

Then I went to party headquarters in Zambia and was appointed commander of the ZANLA forces in charge of reconnaissance and intelligence. I was posted to Sinoia, Karoi, Binga, our entry points from Zambia into Zimbabwe.

GOMES: When was your first contact with the enemy?

TONGOGARA: In 1967. We had to use dug-out boats to cross the river Zambezi. I led the comrades each time because I knew all the entry points.

I would take them from Zambia up to their operational areas, and then leave them with instructions and explain to them the situation around the area.

So one of my first encounters was near Binga (northern Zimbabwe). Just after we had crossed at about 21 hours. We walked around and didn't realise that the enemy had tracked our footprints. The enemy had laid an ambush at dawn

— I think it was about four or five in the morning — and we only had 100 bullets.

The first five seconds it was very terrible. I couldn't realise what was happening. I found myself lying, and thought probably I was shot, but later on, I discovered I had not even a slight wound.

But we had about ten to 15 minutes of fire and then we quelled the enemy fire. And we proceeded. That was my first encounter.

GOMES: And the last contact?

TONGOGARA: Well, the last one was on March 17 this year. I won't forget that one. I was listening to the BBC as usual. I always wake up at four or five and listen to the BBC.

At about 8.15, I heard some sound and I realised the enemy was coming. It's normal to us. So we all took position and started fighting. We were kept in that encirclement from 8.15 up to 14.30 hours.

GOMES: And what was the results?

TONGOGARA: The result is that I'm here. That shows we succeeded. If we hadn't, I wouldn't be here. The enemy suffered. There were around 12 planes and from my recollections, half of them remained there.

GOMES: What is the military situation now?

TONGOGARA: Excellent. We have accomplished our 1979 programme, reached all the areas we have always wanted to reach. We termed 1979 the year of the people's storm.

What it means is that the central committee decided 1979 was to be the year we should try to control every part of the country we feel should be controlled.

And also try to fulfill the transformation of the war — a purely military exercise into a people's exercise.

GOMES: What does the London conference mean to you?

TONGOGARA: We treat London as our second front. By that I mean we have the home front, which is the front for confrontation, physical, and then we have the London front, which we term a peaceful front.

On the home front, whenever we get to the battle, you put on your uniform, get your kit bag and your gun and everything.

Now here in London, you put on your suit and a tie and then you go and talk. So it's a peaceful front. We don't mind having the talks here in London.

We could have had them anywhere, even in Zimbabwe, or Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia. But this conference is a product of what is happening on the home front. What we are discussing here should reflect what is happening at the front.

GOMES: The British are saying you did not come here as winners of the war. What is your comment?

TONGOGARA: The British can never say we came here as the winners. But they know we are the winners. When the Rhodesians declared UDI in 1965, Harold Wilson said he was not going to send troops, but if the situation inside Zimbabwe deteriorated, there would be a need to intervene. Now the British are going to intervene.

The British want to send their administration because of the war. We could have refused to talk to the British. We have lost nothing.

If we had remained in the bush and said we continue, we forget about London, we would still be going to win.

If the Rhodesians had accepted in the sixties this principle of independence in Zimbabwe, we wouldn't have taken up arms. So we are not fighting for the sake of fighting.

If the Lancaster House talks can produce peace,

independence for the people of Zimbabwe, this is exactly why we are in the bush.

GOMES: Have many people from the Rhodesian army deserted to your forces?

TONGOGARA: Nearly everyday. I think if Peter Walls (commander of the Rhodesian army) was honest, you'd know that half of those he conscripted this year are with us — that he knows.

And hundreds and hundreds of Rhodesian troops have refused to fight us. They are kept in prison by the regime because of that.

GOMES: Your leaders say you will run for the elections as one party. You have ZAPU and ZANU — how will you do it?

TONGOGARA: We don't talk of ZAPU and ZANU at the moment. We are a Patriotic Front, the Patriotic Front, and we have formed it to achieve national unity.

GOMES: So you will run the election as only one party?

TONGOGARA: Sure, we are seeking an agreement under the Patriotic Front and we will go back as the Patriotic Front. That's all.

GOMES: And do you hope to win the elections?

TONGOGARA: It's something that is natural. I don't have to hope.

GOMES: Why?

TONGOGARA: When I was looking at a programme on TV here in London, I saw a map of Zimbabwe with dotted areas with martial law on 95 per cent of the map. Why is that?

There is martial law wherever our presence is. We are everywhere and we are with the masses, and you cannot convince me that when the Patriotic Front goes for elections, then those masses won't vote for us.

GOMES: Are you prepared for a ceasefire?

TONGOGARA: Well, we came here to achieve peace. Peace means we should cease to shoot each other.

GOMES: So it means, as you remarked some weeks ago, that if this conference decides you have to work with the Muzorewa forces or even with Wallis you will do it?

TONGOGARA: If the mercenaries and undesirable elements could be pulled out of the Rhodesian forces, there would remain what could be considered a force for Zimbabwe, loyal to any administration.

There is no reason why we should refuse to include them — they are Zimbabweans. Just now we have plenty of Zimbabweans, black ones, who want to see peace, to see a prosperous Zimbabwe.

We cannot ignore this fact. We have to have them involved in running the country. They are Zimbabweans.

GOMES: How do you see this transitional period?

TONGOGARA: I visualise it as a peaceful period where lost children will be meeting with their parents who have missed them for years, joining hands to enjoy their freedom, where people will be rejoicing over their victory.

GOMES: Are there chances of splits and even exchange of fire between your forces and the Smith forces?

TONGOGARA: Once we agree here I can't see anyone shooting. We have comrades all over Zimbabwe. We will go back and tell our people we have achieved our victory and I can't see anyone shooting — what for?

We have been shooting each other — we are still shooting each other — in order to change the system. Once the agreement changes the system, there is no cause to fight.

GOMES: Your guerrillas are prepared for a ceasefire?

TONGOGARA: The reason we have been saying to the British that the process of a ceasefire should not be less than two months is because we think in that period we will be able to get to every area.

You cannot go to the radio and shout — they will not accept. You must go and explain to them (physically) that this is what we have decided to do. They have to see us and hear from us.

GOMES: Do you — the guerrillas — have contact with the farmers?

TONGOGARA: Oh yes. In much of the area we have covered we have committees and some of the farmers have joined the committees, mainly the blacks. You could not expect the whites to do so. But some of the white farmers have sympathised with us and given us some help.

GOMES: What kind of help?

TONGOGARA: Without mentioning names, if you go to their farms and ask for food they give you food. You ask for directions — they give you directions and tell you "the security forces are there — go this way".

We have taken these white farmers as our allies because they want to see the people of Zimbabwe free.

On the other hand, we have gone sometimes to black farmers in Zimbabwe to get food and they have said O.K., gone for food and then run to the enemy to report. Black, like myself!

If you go to a white farmer and he gives you food and tells you where the security forces are who is your ally? The white one who saves your life. They are as equal as any Zimbabwean in the bush.

GOMES: They will receive special treatment after independence?

TONGOGARA: Not special treatment. They will get that special treatment which will be given to every Zimbabwean.

GOMES: What about the farmers who do not give (you support)?

TONGOGARA: They think they must fight to maintain white supremacy. Once a government of the people's choice is there, those people may change their mind.

Once they accept the reality, there is no reason to go round and say: "You didn't support us."

You might as well say everyone who used to be in the barracks of the enemy is our enemy. Some young men in the Rhodesian army — blacks — have joined not through conviction but because, say, one wants to get married and hasn't got the money, or he wants to buy a suit, or food.

He goes to the army to get some money to survive. That is not commitment.

GOMES: You will allow the white farmers to produce and work on their land?

TONGOGARA: We will allow every Zimbabwean to run what he's supposed to, irrespective of his colour. We are trying to destroy this idea of race which we think is very dangerous.

GOMES: What do you ask from the white farmers who want to remain in the country and work?

TONGOGARA: We'll ask them to realise that now a new Zimbabwe has been created we should enter the struggle for reconstruction to make Zimbabwe into a flourishing country for us all.

GOMES: You mean you want to build a multi-racial society in Zimbabwe?

TONGOGARA: I may not want the word multi-racial — but we will want every person who is a Zimbabwean to enjoy the fruits of Zimbabwe.

Black, white, green, yellow — once they satisfy us that they are Zimbabweans, they have got to be there because that is their country.

GOMES: It will be an anti-racial society?

TONGOGARA: Yes, it will be an anti-racial society.

GOMES: If agreement is not reached here, what will be the situation?

TONGOGARA: Disagreement at Lancaster House means a continuation of war. If the British deny us this opportunity to achieve peace,

then "It will be the British who are interested in blood in Zimbabwe. We will have no choice.

We will have to go back, put on our uniforms — but we will achieve victory.

GOMES: If you win the elections, what will happen to Muzorewa?

TONGOGARA: Muzorewa is not our enemy. Even his bunch of lieutenants are not our enemy. Our enemy is the system.

Once we uproot the system there is no enemy. Muzorewa will be treated like any Zimbabwean who lost and we will ask him to contribute in any capacity he can.

GOMES: What will your relations be with the South?

TONGOGARA: If South Africa invades Zimbabwe or causes trouble, we will treat it as an enemy and we will fight the enemy. After all,

South Africa has always been fighting us in Zimbabwe.

There was a general strategy between Caetano (last premier of Portugal before the 1974 coup), Vorster and Smith and it included the participation of both forces in each area they considered had problems for them.

If they don't interfere, we will treat South Africa like any other country that has not intervened in our internal affairs. Zimbabwe will have to work according to the principles laid down by the OAU.

GOMES: You will have a policy of non-interference?

TONGOGARA: If it doesn't intervene, it would be wrong to treat South Africa as our main enemy. We will put it in its place, as it is by other OAU countries. We will still talk to them because they will have done nothing to us.

GOMES: Do you think the South Africans will invade your country if you win the elections?

TONGOGARA: That would be foolish. If South Africans invaded Zimbabwe —who is going to be killed? Zimbabweans. Not ZANLA forces, not PF forces. The ordinary people will be caught in the crossfire, because we live with the people.

We have transformed this into a people's war. Listen to the Rhodesian communiques —everyday they tell you 30 innocent civilians have been caught in the crossfire.

What crossfire? They just walk into a village and start slaughtering 200 people. This is what will happen if South Africa invades Zimbabwe.

— GEMINI.

ZAMBIAN JOURNALISTS PROMOTE TOURISM

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 8 Nov 79 p 5

[Text] A TOTAL of 14 Zambian journalists and travel agents have flown into Nairobi to begin a week's promotional tour on tourism.

The group included two travel writers from Malawi and will be taken around the country's most attractive tourist spots.

Their tour was arranged by Kenya Airways and the Tourism and Wildlife Ministry in conjunction with Sarova Hotels.

The visitors were met on their arrival by Kenya Airways tour and Charters officer, Mrs. Njeri Gecau. The writers are expected to promote Kenyan tourism when they return home.

"Kenya Airways is most pleased to have them here. They have always been kind to us and we hope to continue working together in the same spirit," Mrs. Gecau said.

Then, Finnish agents will arrive on November 14, followed by the Danish agents, expected on November 21. All the visitors will be flown to Nairobi by Kenya Airways.

Busy

The group is the second to arrive in the city with the aim of promoting Kenyan tourism facilities abroad. The first was the Swedish travel agents who came last month.

It will be a busy week for Kenya Airways as more and more travel agents pour into Nairobi. Norwegian agents were due to arrive yesterday.

They will be followed by the Kodak Plan Travel Group from Hongkong, who are expected at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport on Friday.

UGANDAN CULTURAL TROUPE TO TANZANIA FOR ANNIVERSARY

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 30 Oct 79 pp 1, 8

[Text] The Uganda Liberation Cultural Troupe, which leaves today for Tanzania to mark the first anniversary of Amin's invasion of Tanzania, entertained President Godfrey Binaisa at State House Entebbe yesterday.

The troupe will carry with it a message of friendship to the people of Tanzania in repudiation of dictator Amin's claims on Tanzanian territory. It seeks to re-establish the spirit of good neighbourliness which existed between the people of Tanzania and Uganda before dictator Amin came to power.

It will also re-assure the people of Tanzania of Uganda's unflinching support and solidarity for its national independence and territorial integrity.

The cultural troupe will begin its performances at the Kagera salient where Amin's aggression took place. It will then proceed to Bukoba, Mwanza, Musoma, Butiama, Tabora and Dodoma, before it visits Dar es Salaam on November 12, 1979, where they will stage three shows including one at the University of Dar es Salaam.

The troupe will then visit Zanzibar where it will stage two shows before it returns to Dar es Salaam ready to return to Uganda on the November 19.

CSO: 4420

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

ZAMBIA BRIDGE DAMAGES--The Prime Minister said yesterday that Zimbabwe Rhodesian security forces could have knocked down some of Zambia's bridges but some could also have been destroyed by Zambian dissidents or Mr Nkomo's terrorists. He was asked at a Press conference: "Did your security forces blow the Zambian bridges?" The Prime Minister replied: "I would say half and half. I would believe that some of the bridges could have been knocked down by my people but I would also say that some bridges were knocked down by Zambian dissidents or Nkomo's terrorists." Mr Nkomo's men shot down a Zambian aircraft, he said, so nothing would stop them blowing up a bridge. "Let's give it to the benefit of the doubt. There could be some knocked down by my forces, I cannot run away from that." The Prime Minister then suggested that some bridges could have been destroyed "by Cubans teaching terrorists to blow bridges in Zimbabwe Rhodesia." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Nov 79 p 1]

LIBERIA PLEDGES ZAMBIAN SOLIDARITY--President William Tolbert of Liberia has pledged his country's solidarity with the people of Zambia in their defense of the country's sovereignty against rebel Rhodesia wanton attacks. In a message sent to President Kaunda yesterday the Liberian leader said his country is deeply saddened by the series of unprovoked attacks against Zambia which have compelled Dr Kaunda to mobilize his defense forces in readiness for war. President Tolbert called upon all freedom-loving people of the world to join Africa in condemning and working to stop these hostilities in the interests of peace, stability and security in Africa. He added that the British Government must bear responsibility for the illegal regime now existing in Rhodesia and called on the British to stop the Rhodesian aggression. [Text] [LD241133 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0608 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD/CA]

OAU CHAIRMAN TO VISIT BRITAIN--The chairman of the OAU, President Tolbert, has accepted an invitation from the British Prime Minister, Mrs Margaret Thatcher, to pay an official visit to Britain, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced yesterday. The visit will begin on 10 December and end on 12 December. Dr Tolbert will be visiting Britain for the first time in his capacity as current OAU chairman, and it is expected that his talks with the British leaders will center around most especially on majority rule in Zimbabwe. [Excerpt] [AB261707 Monrovia THE LIBERIAN AGE in English 13 Nov 79 p 1 AB]

PEREIRA TO ALGERIA--Comrade Aristides Pereira, secretary general of the PAIGC and president of the sister republic of Cape Verde, arrived early yesterday afternoon in Algeria, for a private visit. Comrade Pereira was received by Algerian President Chadhi Bendjedad. It was not reported how long the Cape Verdian president would remain. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Sep 79 p 1] 6362

CSO: 4401

LACK OF DOMESTIC TRADE PERSONNEL STRESSED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Oct 79 pp 2, 10

[Text] The special meeting of the Advisory Council of the Domestic Trade Ministry [MINCI], conducted by Minister Carlos Alberto Van-Dunem, ended on 10 October in the city of Huambo.

The final conclusions reflected some of the major concerns of the MINCI officials, specifically the lack of trained cadres for financial administration, which has resulted in the inadequate management of several areas in this sector. The National Directorate of Hotels and Tourism and the provincial officials have paid insufficient attention to recommendations regarding the hotel industry, resulting in the failure of some organs to meet the commitments assumed in the last Advisory Council meeting.

It was also recommended that the shift in personnel advised in the last council meeting and established at that time as priorities for Kuando-Kubango, Cunene, Moxico, Zaire and Lunda-Norte, be carried out. The Office of Planning and the Department of Human Resources should also pay serious attention to the training of cadres, mainly in areas of economic regulation.

The basic document for analysis of the implementation of the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the RPA [People's Republic of Angola] for 1978-1980 was also approved. To that end, all the agencies in the sector have engaged in compiling shortcomings that have been detected, and their recommendations were approved and included in the document.

Speaking at the closing ceremony, the domestic trade minister stressed that basic questions which have arisen must be viewed from an ideological standpoint. Focusing on the importance of organization as essential for better execution of the tasks, Minister Van-Dunem added: "Although the organization of the Domestic Trade Ministry may be considered fairly well established and seems to us to be better suited to the guidelines of the Congress, strengthening the centralized and planned direction of economic and social development through strengthening the socialist sector of the economy, there are still shortcomings, mainly of a functional and organizational nature which, for various reasons, mainly involving the human factor, mentality and technical training, are impeding the establishment of socialist production relations."

At the end of the meeting, the participants in the Advisory Council signed a motion of unconditional support for the political line defined by the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and for the teachings of Comrade President Agostinho Neto, immortal guide of the Angolan revolution.

6362

CSO: 4401

MEETING TO DISCUSS FUTURE PLANS FOR MINERAL RESOURCES

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Oct 79 pp 1, 7

[Text] The First Council of the General Directorate of the National Directorate of Geology and the Mining Industry met from 29 to 31 August to analyze and discuss the present status of the sector.

Taking part in the meeting were directors of the agencies of the National Directorate and companies in the sector as well as the directors of the central and provincial agencies of the Ministry of Industry and Energy [MINDEN].

At the end of the meeting, the participants unanimously approved a series of resolutions, notable among which was the decision to "strengthen relations among the many enterprises and, particularly, their relations with the National Directorate without prejudice to their independent management, to provide for the exchange of information and to further the assistance offered by that central agency of the ministry.

In order to insure its effective supervision and direction, it was resolved to speed the reorganization of the nation's diamond industry and also to make every effort to provide HIDROMINA [National Enterprise for Ground Waters] with the manpower and material necessary to "enable it to handle the tasks of supplying water to the arid and semi-arid regions of the country."

Among the decisions made during the meeting were to strengthen the organization of ROREMINA [National Gemstone Enterprise] and to develop its activities as well as to create the necessary conditions for "studies for the processing and exploitation of ferrous metals."

The participants also determined to promote the creation of a state company to exploit the nation's quartz, and to provide FOSFANG [Zaire State Phosphates Company] with the manpower and material to exploit the phosphate deposits in that region.

Importance of Mining Legislation

Other final resolutions pertaining to the general survey of the present labor force in the nation's mining enterprises include the implementation of professional training programs in companies and agencies in the sector to make full use of international cooperation and in close collaboration with the university to serve as an impetus to establish the Professional Training Center for geological and mining industry workers.

Present at the closing ceremony of this First Council of the General Directorate was Comrade Armando N'Dembo, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and provincial commissioner of Kuanza-Sul, as well as Bento Ribeiro (Kabulo) and Emilio Guerra, minister and vice minister of industry and energy, respectively.

The chief of MINDEN spoke to the group, stressing, among other aspects, the importance of the recent passage of the Mining Law, which "must become an effective instrument, a law that really enables our people, our workers, to take effective and real control of our national resources, because it is through exploitation of this wealth that we can in fact build our socialist future, the future of the country and the prosperity we desire for that future."

"At this time," he said at one point, "we have recorded important achievements in the production of diamonds, quartz and gemstones, and also in the difficult operation of exploiting our ground waters. Despite all the difficulties, our workers in the mining industry can say that important steps have been taken so that we can utilize this wealth, which constitutes the basis for our present development."

He continued: "The exploitation of phosphates is also going to be an important step because it will provide our agriculture with domestically produced fertilizers and this will undoubtedly have significance for our development."

6362

CSO: 4401

BRIEFS

YOUTH TO CUBA--A large group of scouts from the provinces of Cabinda, Kwanza-Norte and Huambo left yesterday for Cuba, where they will continue their secondary school studies. This group will join others from the provinces of Benguela, Zaire, Cabinda, Lunda-Sul, Moxico and Huambo, who traveled to Cuba on earlier flights. This year, 1,200 pioneers will continue their secondary school studies in that country. About the same number of students have been on the Isle of Youth in Cuba for over a year, studying in the "Agostinho Neto" and "Saïdy Mingas" field schools. The departure of these latest groups was announced this year by the Immortal Guide of the Angolan Revolution at a reception in the Futungo de Belas for outstanding Angolan students. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Oct 79 p 2] 6362

RURAL RECTIFICATION MOVEMENT--Kwanza-Norte--The Sixth Provincial Conference of the Organization of the Rectification Movement ended 3 days ago in the municipality of Bula Atumba. The conference decided it was necessary to pursue the rectification process more vigorously among the peasants. The conference was chaired by Evaristo Domingos (Kimba), member of the Political Bureau of the party and coordinator of the Party Committee in the province. Speaking to all the participants on that occasion, he said that the rectification movement has won new victories and praised it for its advances in consolidating the party structure. At the end of the meeting a motion was also offered in support of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party for its choice of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos as president of the MPLA-Labor Party and the People's Republic of Angola, and as commander-in-chief of the FAPLA [Armed Forces for the Popular Liberation of Angola]. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Oct 79 p 2] 6362

SECURITY DISMISSALS--Comrade Lourenco Jose Ferreira, member of the Central Committee of the MPLA-Labor Party and vice minister of state security issued a directive last evening dismissing the following individuals: Capt Lopes Jose Domingos Fernandes (Kambulukussu), Capt Manuel Miguel de Carvalho (Wadijimbi), Lt Julio Correia Sobrinho (Kiba), 1st Lt Norberto de Castro Pereira and Private Americo Tomas Miguel Neto. According to the dispatch, these dismissals are based on the "urgent need to reorganize certain security sectors." [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 9 Oct 79 p 1] 6362

CENTRAL COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS--A communique from the Political Bureau of the party divulges that it has determined to appoint Comrade Col Pedro Maria Tonha (Pedale) and Roberto Victor de Almeida to the posts, respectively, of secretary of the Central Committee for the Department of Control of the Provinces and secretary of the Central Committee for the Department of Economic Development and Planning. Filling vacancies in the Central Committee's Secretariat, the appointments were decided during the regular meeting of the Political Bureau, conducted on 12 October 1979. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 14 Oct 79 p 1] 6362

OIL MINISTER ACTIVITIES--Comrade Jorge Augusto de Morais (Monty), Angola's oil minister, returned early yesterday morning to Luanda from Rome, Italy, where he took part in an OPEC conference. The oil minister made no statement on his arrival, but a high ministry official reported that during his stay in Rome, Monty conducted intensive efforts related to improving our means of production and also arranged meetings with OPEC leaders to discuss proposals for expansion of the Luanda refinery, the promotion of training at the Central Petroleum School recently created in Kwanza province and plans for a gas injection unit. Angola's oil ministry, one of the new ministries in the RPA [Peoples Republic of Angola], has been making intensive efforts to consolidate our oil policy and to see that our "black gold" will actually serve our national interests. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Oct 79 p 2] 6362

BRITISH SUPPORT FOR RHODESIA--The newspaper JORNAL DE ANGOLA has charged that the British have joined South Africa and the United States in open support for the racist aggressors in Southern Africa. The Angolan newspaper pointed out that Rhodesia did not have the slightest possibility of conducting attacks in Zambia without the backing of imperialist countries, recalling that Great Britain provides abundant oil supplies to Rhodesia thereby violating UN resolutions. [Text] [FL261130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 26 Nov 79 FL]

CSO: 4410

PRESIDENT PLEDGES SUPPORT TO ARAB NATION

LD241527 Tripoli JANA in English 0915 GMT 24 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Contonou, 24 Nov, Jamahriyah News Agency—Matheiu Kerekou, president of the People's Republic of Benin affirmed that the green book paves the way for the salvation of humanity and complete liberation from all enslavement and oppression as he received Dr Amr al-Maqsi, the secretary of the General People's Committee for Light Industry. "We in Benin observe the great concern and follow up the pioneer experiment applied by the people of the Jamahriyah who were the first in history to possess authority, wealth and arms." He added that the control by the Libyan people of authority is a precedent which all peoples of the world are eager to follow. He asked Dr Maqsi to extend his greetings and those of the people of Benin to the Libyan people and the leader of the revolution Colonel Mu'ammr al-Qadhdhafi.

President Kerekou pledged the support of the People's Republic of Benin for the Arab nation in its just struggle to restore its territories and expel the enemy occupying Arab Palestine. President Kerekou also reiterated Benin's strong condemnation of the stable Camp David treasonous agreements. He said Benin would never betray the Arab nation like the agent of imperialism, the defeated Egyptian president. The interview, which lasted one and a half hours was attended by the foreign minister and the Jamahriyah's charge d'affaires in Benin.

CSO: 4420

CAPE VERDE

BRIEFS

FOOD DEFICIT--In 1979 Cape Verde will have a deficit of 90 percent in food resources as compared to 70 percent in 1978. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 20 Sep 79 p 15]

CSO: 4400

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

PRESIDENT 'TOUGHENING APPROACH TO POLITICAL DISSIDENCE

London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Nov 79 p 2117

[Text] Almost six weeks after the overthrow of Bokassa, President Dacko's regime is still finding it difficult to establish its legitimacy and has now had to go so far as imposing a curfew throughout the main towns, writes a correspondent.

M. Ange Patasse was arrested last week near the border with southern Chad. He had been on the run from the Central African authorities for five days, following the demonstrations in Bangui on October 26 which he was accused of provoking. A vast search was undertaken by the government security forces to find the former prime minister. He is now under arrest, though it is not clear what will be done with M. Patasse. He was seen being escorted by two government ministers to the Presidential Palace for a meeting with President Dacko shortly after his arrest.

Observers are now unanimous in pointing to the growing centralisation of power around the President and a hardening of the government's attitudes to any manifestations of discontent. Over 20 people were injured in the October 26 demonstrations, five of them seriously. President Dacko has confirmed since then that he is personally toughening his own approach to political dissidence in the country.

His opponents, and they are many, are already drawing parallels with the President's first term in office between 1960 and 1966 when he created a one-party state shortly after assuming power and was generally regarded as France's man. As a result of the demonstration the President has said that there will be no further attempt to include those who have not rallied to the government.

This leaves M. Patasse, whether he is prisoner or not, as the figurehead of opposition within Central Africa. Abroad, Dr. Abel Goumba, the leader of the Front Patriotique Oubanguien, whose reputation is not tarnished by association with Bokassa's regime, is biding his time. He sent representatives to the "round table" meeting of all the political parties organised by President Dacko three weeks ago. His personal absence has led many to speculate as to whether Dr. Goumba is awaiting a deterioration in the political scene before choosing to return.

The student population, responsible for the last round of demonstrations, still remains the important, and to a large extent unpredictable, factor in the delicate political balance. Much depends on who will influence them in the absence of M. Patasse. They are unequivocal in their condemnation of the continued French presence and there is little doubt that if they test the local security forces to the extreme, they will also be faced by the French troops. President Dacko has affirmed on several occasions that the French will not leave the country until the gendarmerie and army has been fully reorganised and trained.

CSO: 4420

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON POLITICAL ISSUES

AB212105 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 21 Nov 79 AB

[Excerpts] The head of the Transitional National Union Government, Mr Goukouni Queddei, received the minister of state at the presidency of the Central African Republic [name indistinct] at 1000 this morning. After the audience the minister granted an interview to the national press. He first of all explained the purpose of his mission. [Begin recording]

This is a good will mission. As you know, we recently formed a new government known as the Government of Public Salvation. Chad is one of our brothers and neighbors, and it was normal that a good will mission should be sent to the government of this sister republic.

[Question] Mr Minister, after the overthrow of the former Emperor Bokassa, the present government of the Central African Republic asked the Ivorian Government for his extradition. Is your government maintaining its decision to get the emperor extradited?

[Answer] Please understand that since the process has been started, our government cannot change its decision. Therefore, our decision will stand in the interest of the people of the Central African Republic as well as of international morality.

[Question] Mr Minister, the recent roundtable conference between the various political parties failed. Does your government intend to summon another roundtable conference?

[Answer] I must make a correction. With your permission, I must say that this was not a roundtable conference because roundtable conferences are only held among equals. We are a legally constituted government because we have the support of the people. Are the other parties also a government so that we could hold a roundtable conference? I do not think so. Rather, there was instead a meeting between the government and some citizens of the country for the purpose of exchanging views. As you have certainly learned, the citizens of the country who had asked to meet the government--I repeat, who had asked to meet the government--behaved in such a way that it was impossible to continue with the meeting. [End recording]

SPANISH MILITARY AID

London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Nov 79 pp 2117, 2118

[Text] Spain is to send military advisers and equipment to Equatorial Guinea following the August 3 overthrow of Francisco Macias Nguema and his execution in September.

A Spanish government spokesman said Spanish army officers would go as "assessors" or "instructors" at the request of the government headed by Lieutenant Colonel Teodoro Obiang Nguema.

Equatorial Guinea's vice-president in charge of economic affairs, M. Salvador Ela, is currently on an official visit to Spain.

The despatch of military staff and arms comes under an economic and technical aid agreement which includes Spanish aid for setting up a new administration.

It also covers help with communications, an urgent food programme, a health programme, teaching, and the exploitation of fish, wood and cocoa, the government said yesterday.

Informed circles said French Co-operation Minister Robert Galley's visit to Equatorial Guinea, and Morocco's despatch of 100 officers to that country had pushed Spain into accelerating negotiations on the agreement for fear of losing its influence with the new regime which Madrid had been first to recognise.

CSO: 4420

ETHIOPIA

BRIEFS

USSR SPY STATION—The Soviet Union has established a spy station on Eritrea's Dahlak Island in order to watch shipping in the Red Sea and naval movements of the neighboring countries. This came after the Ethiopian authorities emptied the island of its Eritrean inhabitants and declared it a closed area. This was stated by Muhammad 'Uthman Bakr, representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front—the popular liberation forces—in the [Persian] Gulf area. He said that reports from Ethiopia and Eritrea indicate that a plan has been put into effect to turn the port of Asab into an advanced Soviet naval base on the Eastern coast of the Red Sea since the Soviets were ousted from the Somali port of Berbera. He added that it is no longer a secret that the Soviets are preparing Ethiopia to become a military base in order to threaten and control the Horn of Africa. [Text] [LD231617 Abu Dhabi AL-WATAN in Arabic 20 Nov 79 p 1 LD]

CZECH AMBASSADOR DEPARTS—Comrade Capt Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, secretary general of the PMAC [Provisional Military Administrative Council], received in audience Comrade Artur Bernasek, ambassador of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who is leaving for home after completing his tour of duty. Comrade Ambassador Bernasek delivered to Comrade Captain Fikre-Selassie a special message sent by the president of the National Council of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. Comrade Captain Fikre-Selassie said the ever-growing cooperation between Socialist Ethiopia and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic reached a new peak as a result of Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam's official visit to that country last year. The PMAC secretary general noted that the Ethio-Czechoslovak relations in the economic and commercial fields were encouraging and expressed gratitude to the people, party and Government of Czechoslovakia for the aid and assistance. [Text] [LD252040 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 25 Nov 79 LD/EA]

CSO: 4420

BANK OF GHANA TO END ROLE IN ESTABLISHING LETTERS OF CREDIT

AB211815 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 21 Nov 79 AB

[Text] The Bank of Ghana will cease to establish letters of credit as of 2 November of next year. It will also cease to carry out other forms of normal commercial banking operations for all activities related to the importation of goods into the country. These services will, from that date, be provided by any of the banks which are authorized dealers. They are the Ghana Commercial Bank, Standard Bank (?nation's fund), and the National Investment Bank.

Announcing these measures at a news conference in Accra today, the deputy governor of the bank, Mr Y. N. Sarpong, said the aim is to enable the bank to concentrate on its traditional role as a central banking system. It will also enable it to have proper control of the commercial banks. Mr Sarpong said the Bank of Ghana took on the duty of establishing letters of credit only as a continuance to the work of the Ghana Commercial Bank, but it now realizes that the enormity of its assignment has so increased over the years that its operations have been badly affected.

Mr Sarpong said before the new system begins, arrangements will be made to insure that the commercial banks have the necessary foreign exchange support. Steps have already been taken to insure that the commercial banks will not overreach themselves.

Mr Sarpong said the change in the Bank of Ghana's policy should not cause any alarm. He explained that it is not the traditional role of a central bank to establish letters of credit. He added that in spite of the central bank arrears on current payments, the commercial banks are supposed to carry out this assignment.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

FRENCH AUTHORITIES, PRESS CRITICIZED--The Guinean Press Agency has criticized French authorities and the French press following the publication, in Paris, of a communique from the "Committee for the Defense of Liberties in Guinea," which reported the 25 September execution of four "patriots" for "embezzlement" in the cities of Coya, Boffa and Conakry. "It is decidedly difficult to live in harmony with a certain political milieu in France. It is difficult to maintain, and impossible to strengthen the bases of a trusting and durable cooperation with this same milieu." "The peoples of Africa are surprised by, and the militant people of Guinea is indignant over, the fact that after the official renewal of relations of cooperation between France and Guinea, the French government is granting asylum to Guinea's worst enemies, constantly authorizing them to use its radio and its newspapers to insult the Guinean people on a regular basis. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No. 20 Sep 79 p 15]

FRENCH PATROL BOAT--The Esterel (France) shipyards have effected the delivery of a 28-meter, 35-knot patrol boat to the Guinean Navy, christened "Almany bocar biro barry." Half of the ship's crew made up by the shipyard's personnel and the rest were future Guinean seamen who underwent a period of training in the shipyards. As soon as it was delivered, the patrol boat began cruising along the coast of Guinea. [Excerpts] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 20 Sep 79 p 15]

COOPERATION STUDIED--Guinea and Guyana are studying the possibility of technological cooperation in the bauxite sector. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 20 Sep 79 p 15]

GUINEA-U.S. COMPANY--The SOARIE [expansion unknown], a Guinea-U.S. mixed company has been established for the production of soya beans and rice. The two partners are the Guinea government and the U.S. "Western Cereals" company. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 20 Sep 79 p 15]

NEW CITROEN CAR FACTORY INAUGURATED

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Sep 79 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] Last Monday afternoon in Bissau, Comrade Luis Cabral, president of the Council of State, inaugurated the new automobile company (ECA). This assembly line for the production of Citroens, a famous name, involved an investment of about 40 million Guinean pesos. With Guinean manpower providing 40 percent of the labor, the plant can produce 500 cars a year for the domestic market. The automobile which the ECA will produce is the FAF model, and will be called the "N'haye" (Balante term for adolescent).

During his address at an evening reception in the "24 September" Hotel, the Comrade president placed the inauguration within the commemoration of the sixth anniversary of the Proclamation of the State of Guinea-Bissau. He further noted that the installation of the plant is a great step in the development of sincere and mutually advantageous cooperation between Europe and the underdeveloped countries.

Comrade President Luis Cabral's address followed speeches by Comrade Armando Ramos, state commissioner for trade, industry and crafts, and Jacques Lombard. The latter speaker stressed the excellent collaboration combining the actions and efforts of our government and the technical resources of Citroen, and congratulated Guinea-Bissau for its cooperation, "without which this plant would not have been built." He expressed his conviction that this enterprise, adapted to the realities of the country, will serve our real interests in the transportation area.

In the future, in addition to the current FAF model, the company will manufacture military jeeps, 25-seat buses, station wagons and the "Palas" model.

6362

CSO: 4401

GUINEA-BISSAU

PARTY MILITANCY MEANS DISCIPLINE, OBEDIENCE

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Sep 79 pp 1, 8

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] The Party of the People of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde was founded 23 years ago in Bissau (then a stronghold of colonial power). Since then, the PAIGC, the principal force in our society, has led our people from victory to victory on the revolutionary path indicated by our immortal leader, Comrade Amilcar Cabral.

Won in a tenacious struggle conducted by the PAIGC, at the cost of much blood and sweat, the privilege of living in freedom presupposes responsibility, which must be met with the effective and conscientious participation of all of us.

To participate means to be militant, to emulate and to respond at all times to the directives of our party, which has been adapting to the new realities dictated by the struggle for progress.

To be with the PAIGC today, just as yesterday, does not mean to shout "Viva! Viva!," but to understand the reasons behind the difficulties the country is facing, the meaning of economic austerity, its repercussion in each place of work and its effects on collective and individual behavior. It means to accept a certain discipline, in order to increase production. It means to prepare ourselves for the tasks of combating underdevelopment. It is certain that our self-affirmation, at home and abroad, as a truly independent country rests in strong measure on the consolidation of our economic independence.

Today, as the party ends its 23d year, and on the eve of the sixth anniversary of the proclamation of the state of Guinea-Bissau, we must close ranks behind the PAIGC, increase vigilance and work more and harder to produce new wealth.

Hand in hand, step by step, we must surely win the battle against underdevelopment, under the leadership of the PAIGC--the force, beacon and guide of our people of Guinea and Cape Verde.

BRIEFS

NEW SHIP ACQUISITION--On 20 September, NAGUINAVE (National Navigation Company of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde), acquired a new seagoing ship from Denmark, christened the "Santiago." The Santiago should arrive at the Praia pier on 9 October. It is a ship of about 6 million tons, and cost 190,000 contos. Built in Denmark in 1977, it is 96.5 meters long, 16 meters broad and 8,000 cubic meters. It can attain a speed of 15 knots. With the purchase of the Santiago, NAGUINAVE now has three seagoing vessels, including the Santo Antao (about half the tonnage of the Santiago) and the Ilha do Komo. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 4 Oct 79 pp 1, 8] 6362

CULTURAL-MILITARY DELEGATION TO USSR--A cultural and sports delegation from the FARP People's Revolutionary Armed Forces, comprising 45 individuals, left yesterday, Wednesday, for a 2-week stay in the Soviet Union. The trip falls within the efforts to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the armed forces of the two countries, and is at the invitation of the USSR Military Directorate of Sports and Culture. Led by Comrade Pedro Ramos, member of the CSL Supreme Struggle Committee of the party, member of the Army General Staff and chief of the FARP's Department of Recreation and Culture, the group includes the "Estrela Negra" soccer team (former FARP members), the musical group "No Pintcha" and members of a theatre group. [Excerpts] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 20 Sep 79 p 6] 6362

PRC HOSPITAL, STADIUM FINANCING--Construction of a new hospital in Cantchungo, improvements to the Lino Correia Stadium and creation of a crafts center were the basis for discussions held in the Chinese capital by a delegation of our government, in that friendly country at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with foreign countries. The delegation is led by Comrade Paulo Correia, member of the CEL [Executive Struggle Committee] of the party and state commissioner of forces for the liberation of the country, and includes Comrade Bacar Cassama, chief of the civil office of the presidency, and Comrade Leonel Vieira, director of administrative affairs of the Foreign Affairs Commission. With the Chinese authorities, the delegation analyzed the development of the projects financed by China in this country. During its stay, the delegation, which also includes a representative of the CLP [expansion unknown] and the Rural Development Commission, visited several provinces in the interior, where it could evaluate the development which the Chinese people have already achieved in several fields, particularly those with relevance for cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 29 Sep 79 p 1] 6362

COOPERANT PHYSICIANS--Within the framework of cooperation between Cape Verde and the Netherlands, the USSR, Senegal, Yugoslavia, Brazil and Portugal, eight health specialists have arrived in the sister republic. They will spend at least a year in Praia and Sao Vicente as cooperants in various health sectors, such as phthisiology, gynecology, surgery, ophthalmology and psychiatry. A Yugoslav surgeon and a Soviet gynecologist will work in Sao Vicente for a year. The others, including a gynecologist and two midwives from Senegal, a Dutch internist, accompanied by his wife, who is a nurse, a Brazilian psychiatrist and a Portuguese nurse, will conduct their activities in the hospital training course in Praia. [Text] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Sep 79 p 3] 6362

ELECTRICAL POWER LOAN--The BAD [ADB] has signed a loan agreement for 43 million francs CFA to finance the development of the electricity network. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 20 Sep 79 p 15]

CSO: 4400

EDITORIAL ON U.S. MILITARY ACTION AGAINST IRAN

AB251030 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 23 Nov 79 p 28 AB

[Editorial by Kebe Yacouba: "Avoiding the Irreparable"]

[Text] Events are moving fast in the Arab far east, where one expects extraordinary events any day now.

The United States has threatened to intervene militarily in Iran if the American hostages are not released in the next 5 days. The "Islamic students" continue to harden their stance.

And this is disturbing. Moscow, on her part, does not rule out the possibility of a countermove in the event of an American attack. This position is not justified even if one understands it. In Saudi Arabia and Pakistan, the shi'ite minorities very close to the Ayatollah Khomeyni are overexcited.

Assuredly, there is no connection between the events in Tehran and the others, but there is an indisputable relationship of [words indistinct] the taking of hostages at the great mosque [words indistinct] considering the incalculable consequences of an airborne intervention in the region. We still bear in mind the bombing of Hiroshima and of Nagasaki in 1945, as well as their devastating effects. Is Carter capable of acting like Franklin Roosevelt? The pride and self-respect of the Americans are compelling him to act to take up the Iranian challenge. An "Entebbe-like" intervention would have been the best had the technical and geographic conditions not ruled it out. But Carter can still make a "good choice."

Kennedy was confronted with the same situation during the "missile crisis" in 1962. But the supreme interest of our planet won out over the fury of the American people against the Soviet Union and Cuba.

In this closing part of the 20th century, when interdependence takes precedence over independence and sovereignty, where dialog and moderation have proven themselves, and where violence does nothing but generate violence, an American attack will upset the stability of international relations.

There are certainly other ways of bringing these furious "Islamic students" to understand that diplomats, wherever they are established, have a right to immunity and to the protection of the host countries. The wave of protest messages reaching Ayatollah Khomeyni could be more effective than the use of force. Carter should be patient a while longer.

CSO: 4400

CABINET APPROVES BUDGET BILL

AB201830 Abidjan INFORMATION in French 19 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 AB

[Publication of AGENCE IVORIENNE DE PRESSE]

[Excerpt] Abidjan--A Cabinet meeting devoted to the state budget took place on 16 November at the presidency under the chairmanship of the head of state, His Excellency President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

At the beginning of the meeting, the president of the republic expounded at length upon the current international economic situation to the ministers. The president reminded all Cabinet members of his instructions calling for discipline and his refusal to exceed the budgetary allocations. Then Economy, Finance and Planning Minister Mr Abdoulaye Kone took over and made his report on the amended finance bill for 1979.

It should be recalled that when the operating budget was presented, the Ivory Coast had decided on a policy of budgetary austerity. That budget was prepared in a spirit of strict financial discipline, and the main concern during the elaboration of the budget was to control administrative expenditures. It follows from the finance minister's report that that effort was maintained at the collective level.

This policy of cutting state operating expenditures made it possible to release substantial sums at the collective level for financing priority investments. By the way, those credits will be transferred to the BSIE [Special Investment and Equipment Budget].

The amended 1979 finance law was definitively approved by the cabinet, and it amounts to 27.2 billion CFA francs.

So, considering the present objectives and the new estimates of receipts for 1979, the general operating budget is balanced at the sum of 304.6 billion CFA francs, compared with 277.4 billion CFA francs in the previous finance law.

IVORY COAST

BRIEFS

PRESIDENT RECEIVES BURUNDI MINISTER--The president of the republic this morning received Mr Astere Girukwigomba, minister of finance of Burundi, who brought a message from his president, Col Jean-Baptiste Bagaza to President Houphouet-Boigny. He presented this message to the president at Yamoussoukro in the presence of Mr Simeon Ake, minister of foreign affairs; the minister of finance, economic affairs and planning, Mr Abdoulaye Kone. After the audience, the Burundian minister was invited to lunch with the president. [AB261345 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 26 Nov 79 AB]

CSO: 4400

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO HAVE OVER NINETY NEW FACES

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Nov 79 p 16

[Article by Cornelius Nyamboki]

[Text] KENYA's first Nyayo Parliamentary and civic elections are over, and the results indicate that the fourth Parliament will have more than 90 new MPs.

Newcomers to the National Assembly make up a handsome 82 per cent — that is, if you exclude the 12 MPs to be nominated.

Of the old MPs, 13 will be enjoying their fourth term, 24 are coming in for the third time and 30 have been elected for the second time.

The major casualty in the elections are seven Cabinet Ministers, who will thus lose their jobs.

Fifteen Assistant Ministers lost their seats to newcomers in an election described as "the most democratic since independence."

According to the poll results the Ministers who have been defeated are Mbiyu Koinange (Natural Resources), Isaac Omolo Okeo (Power and Communications), Tanitta Towett (Education), Gikonyo Kiemo (Water Development), James Nyamweya (Labour), Nathan Muncho (Works) and Jackson Angaine (Lands and Settlement).

The Assistant Ministers defeated are James Njeru (Defence), Maisori Itumbo (Natural Resources), Oduya Opono (Labour), Thuo Kairo (Labour), William Murgor (Water Development), Elisha Godana (Power and

Communications), Paul Rurumban (Housing and Social Services), Maina Wanjigi (Education), Simon Chogo (Education), Wilson Muhuna (Information and Broadcasting).

David Ohiki Amayo (Commerce and Industry), Clement Lobembe (Tourism and Wildlife), and Aaron Mutunga (Economic Planning and Community Affairs).

Mr. Osele Nyalik (Local Government) had stepped down before nomination to serve Luo Union (EA) as full-time chairman.

Nyanza and Central provinces lost two Cabinet Ministers each. (Okeo and Nyamweya). (Central — Kiemo and Koinange) while Rift Valley, Western and Eastern provinces each dropped a Minister. (Towett, Muncho and Angaine, respectively).

The ruling party, Kanu, also suffered major casualties. More than six key officials cannot now enjoy executive appointments in the Government.

These include national chairman Omolo Okeo, organising secretary Nathan Muncho, assistant secretary-general Maina Wanjigi, assistant organising secretary Mohamed Ogle, assistant treasurer Aaron Mutunga, Parliamentary group secretary Gikonyo Kiemo and chief whip J. D. Keli.

A number of members of Kanu's national executive committee and branch officials also lost their seats in both civic and parliamentary elections.

The Ministry of Education lost both the Minister and its two Assistant Ministers; so did the Ministries of Labour and Water Development.

The 1979 General Elections had attracted many top officials of the Government and parastatal bodies, who by law had to resign their posts by May 18.

Of these, only 30 per cent received a majority of votes to go to Parliament.

Those who lost include the former Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Education, Mr. Peter Gochathi (Kiambu); the former Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Tourism and Wildlife, Mr. Yuda Komera (Tana South), the former executive chairman of Kenya Commercial Bank, Mr. John Michuki (Kangema), the former vice-chancellor of the University of Nairobi, Mr. Josephat Karanja, the former Principal Immigration Officer, Mr. Jonathan Njunga, the former Mayor of Nairobi, Mr. Andrew Ngumba, the former chief, Kenya National Trading Corporation Mr. Karani Gikao, the former Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation boss, Mr. Motu Wamoa and a dean of the faculty of law at the University of Nairobi, Prof. Samson Munira.

Former Public Service officials who went through included Dr. A.M. Mango (Bunia East), Mr. Jeremiah Murila (Ikolomani), Mr. J.M. Angatia (Lurambi North) and Mr. Zephania Anyieni (Majengo-Bani).

Others who had resigned on their own volition to contest Parliamentary seats included former North-Eastern PC B.O. Oaro (Gem — lost), Mr. Joseph Gatuguta chairman of the Transport Licensing Board (Kibuyu — lost), Wheat Board chief Dan Owino (Bahati — lost).

The former secretary-general of the Union of Kenya Civil Servants, Mr. Kimani wa Njũke resigned the post to seek election in Nyandarua South, and won.

Among the women candidates, only four received the mandate of the electorate to go to Parliament.

CSO: 4420

SPOILED VOTES DEPLORED, VOTER EDUCATION URGED

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 11 Nov 79 p 6

[Text] WITH all eyes and ears on election news we hope that one election feature was noticed: The number of spoilt votes.

Whether it was Samburu East, where only two votes were spoilt, or Nakuru North, where an appalling total of 1,422 votes were rendered useless, the fact remains that a vote spoilt is a precious vote lost.

In cases such as Nakuru North and Mombasa West, for example, the number of votes spoilt well exceeded the number of votes cast for certain candidates.

The loss is not only for candidates; a Kenyan voter's failure to do the necessary in casting a vote means a wasted opportunity to exercise a precious Constitutional right.

Several weeks ago, warnings had been sounded. The Kiambu DC had called on chiefs and assistant chiefs to educate the masses on regulations governing elections.

Nyeri DC warned presiding officers and their deputies against taking advantage of mass illiteracy during elections.

If the votes spoilt stemmed simply from benign neglect, then we must ask Kanu officials and local leaders to think seriously about the possible need to do better in the task of voter education.

The problem of illiteracy doesn't help matters, and there is all the more need to educate, not ignore or bully, voters uncertain of the right procedures.

CSO: 4420

REASONS FOR DEFEAT OF SOME CANDIDATES IN ELECTIONS NOTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Nov 79 p 4

[Article by Samuel Makinda]

[Text] IF last week's Nyayo elections are taken as a true reflection of the general political mood in the country, then it can be said that voters are now more politically conscious and more aware of the power of their votes.

That is why there were so many casualties. For, never before had we had as many as seven Ministers and 14 Assistant Ministers losing their seats at the same time.

In a country with several parties, the loss of so many faces from the Cabinet would mean a protest vote against the Government.

But in a single party State, such votes are directed at individuals, not at the Government or the ruling party.

Sometimes individuals may lose because of the way they have handled certain policies of the Government or the party, but in such cases the anger is directed at the individual.

In any case, those Ministers and Assistant Ministers who lost had been appointed by the Kenyatta Government, and the fact that they have gone means that President Moi is going to have it easy appointing his new team from the new representatives.

In choosing the new representatives, it appears the electorate was not concerned with whether a candidate was or not a Minister, a KANU official, business tycoon and a non-Black.

The successes of Philip Leakey

in Langata and Krishna Goutama in Parklands not only indicate that voters were not concerned with the colour of skin, but also that they did not care what people outside their constituencies said.

The non-Black candidates won their seats in the face of a lot of racist propaganda from their rivals and the Voice of Kenya, but the electorate treated that propaganda with the contempt it deserved.

A VoK commentary on the brink of the elections attacking non-Black citizens was, wittingly or unwittingly, orchestrated to alienate citizens of European and Asian origins and frustrate

those of those who were fighting for elections.

That commentary definitely carried a lot of weight, and if the writer did not know the effect it could have at a time when campaigns were in full swing, then he is in the wrong place.

If Attorney-General Charles Njonjo had not intervened to neutralise the propaganda by the VoK commentary, many voters would have thought the Government was taking a very tough line on non-Black citizens and that would have influenced the voters' choices negatively.

The fact that big businessmen and other rich fellows were rejected at the polls also shows that the electorate was this time determined to put off those who wanted to buy voters.

It is, of course, no secret that many rich people spent fortunes during the few weeks of campaigning. But in some cases those who won were fellows who spent but moderate sums of money.

Very many prominent people resigned big posts in the Civil Service and parastatal organisations and did more than six months of campaigning, but they hardly won a seat.

For instance, the former vice-chancellor of the University of Nairobi, Dr. Joseph Karanja, lost to Mr. Arthur Magugu in Githunguri; the former executive chairman of the Industrial and Commercial Development Corporation, Mr. Matu Wamai, lost to Mr. Davidson Kugara in Mathira; and the former chairman of the Kenya Commercial Bank, Mr. John Michuki, lost to Mr. Joseph Kamotho.

Of those who resigned lectureships at the university only one won a seat — Dr. A. M. Mango, who took Busia East from Mr. Gerald Masibayi.

Failure by so many academicians in a way suggests that voters were not influenced by the number of scholarly credentials a candidate possessed.

Indeed, one would say that although the electorate is more educated and more politically conscious, it was looking for something more than just academic qualifications.

That is probably the reason Dr. Apollo Njonjo, who was a lecturer in political science, lost Limuru to the veteran, Mr. James Gichuru, Prof. G. S. Munera to Mr. M. Njuguna (Kigumo); and Dr. K. Ndetei to Mr. L. M. Kilele (Iveti North).

CITIZENS OF KENYA 'TIRED OF TRIBALISM, SECTIONALISM'

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 11 Nov 79 p 6

[Article by Joe Kadhi]

[Text] WHEN wananchi are given a mandate to oust and vote in their representatives they can be very ruthless in performing that important task. They have a habit, too, of not forgetting false promises made to them and when they are annoyed they never forgive.

All these points were proved last Thursday when wananchi's voice spoke louder than that of their so-called bosses. A lot of people who took for granted that they were popular leaders had a very rude awakening when the voters, by summarily dismissing them, proved to the nation that they, and not the individuals concerned, are the bosses of this land with the power to hire and fire.

In exercising that power, wananchi seemed to be guided by all the principles of unity and had very little time for leaders who depended on tribal and racial divisions. This is a sign of maturity and a very good indication of what to expect in future elections.

In Nairobi, for example, a Kenyan lawyer of Asian origin was voted in by what was obviously a majority of Africans who refused to be influenced by racial factors.

Others who frayed out, though it was a bit too late, that wananchi cannot be swayed by dirty tactics or insulting language must have learnt a better lesson when they discovered that wananchi preferred the very

people they were insulting in public whom they tried to ridicule.

When wananchi were chopping heads they did not have any mercy for Ministers, Assistant Ministers or even some veteran politicians who have been in Parliament since this country was liberated. The most apparent attitude of the voters is a concern for the future and of work to be done by the MPs they have chosen and not past glories. The people of Kiambu, for example, were particularly concerned about contribution to progress made by the new leader they picked.

Though Mr. Mbiyu Koinange is a renowned and respected veteran politician, whose contribution to the liberation struggle goes back to the days when Africans had little hope of seeing Kenya free in their lifetime, Mr. Njenga Karume was popularly elected — obviously due to his concern for development in Kiambu and indeed other parts of the country.

This is also the major reason behind Mr. Shariff Nassir's victory over Mr. Mohammed Jahazi by a majority of 5,300. Mr. Jahazi gave Mr. Nassir a tough fight with more than 11,000 voters behind him indicating that from now until the next elections wananchi can expect a lot of Harambee projects to spring up in Mombasa Central constituency. This is not a bad sign. It should teach leaders what wananchi expect from them.

The fair sex in Kenya must be among the happiest people after a number of prominent women

defeated political giants in Boma Central, Kisumu Town and Karachuonva where Mrs. Phoebe Asiyu, a well-known social worker pushed out an Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry, Mr. Okihi Amoyo. Generally speaking, people in Nyanza seemed to have been disappointed with the performance of many of their former MPs, including the Minister for Power and Communications, Mr. Omidia Oken, who is also Kano's national chairman. It was probably also a backlash following their disappointment at having been unable to welcome back to politics the former Kenya Peoples Union leader, Mr. Oginga Odinga.

Among the newly elected leaders are some very highly educated people, experienced politicians and trade unionists including the former secretary-general of the powerful Kenya Civil Servants Union, Mr. Kimani wa Nyakia, the secretary-general of Cato, Mr. Juma Bey, and Cato's chairman Mr. Fred

Omidia. It looks like future debates in Parliament will be very lively and that many of the points which will be raised will be sensible and constructive.

If there are any lessons to be learned from the elections one of them is that the wananchi of Kenya are tired of tribalism and sectionalism. They don't want to be misled and whoever tries to do so will not find it very easy to do so.

Bear this in mind, the new MPs will do well to consolidate unity in the country. Among other things, wananchi expect

them to abide by the pledges they made to the people through the Kanu Manifesto. One of the most important promises made by our leaders was that they will always respect the Constitution. The Manifesto says: "The Constitution must always be defended by a Government which has both integrity and strength." It was mainly because of adhering to all the demands made by the Constitution that the MPs were elected to Parliament. To preserve our democracy, we must continue to respect our Constitution and those required to set a good example in doing so are our elected Members of Parliament.

Just as the people have rejected tribalism and racism — Nairobi for example is now represented in Parliament by more than members of only one ethnic group — so are our leaders expected to do the same. Why don't they do so by forgetting past differences and work for a better and happier Kenya? Why?

CSO: 4420

NEW BRITISH IMMIGRATION LAWS' EFFECT ON KENYAN ASIANS NOTED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 11 Nov 79 p 4

[Article by Chege Mbituru]

[Text] A MAJORITY of Asian British passport holders in Kenya are not expected to be affected by the new immigration laws proposed by the Conservative government in Britain.

A White Paper on the proposals is expected to be published as early as this week and both British and Kenyan officials in Nairobi have so far been reluctant to discuss the proposed measures, saying doing so would be speculative.

After all, they note, the White Paper is still to be published. Then the proposals will be debated in Parliament and voted on before it is clear who will be affected.

But a senior Kenyan official in the Ministry of Home Affairs commented: "You don't expect them (the British) to hand over their citizens to someone else. I cannot see such a possibility."

While declining to discuss the issue in detail officials at the British High Commission in Nairobi said last week that they do not foresee any person with established rights to settle in Britain being denied those rights.

But to be definitely affected are British citizens married to non-British males, who are deemed to have acquired their spouses' nationality as long as they remain married.

It is not clear what the number of such persons is in Kenya, where there are an estimated 28,000 British passport-holders, 17,000 of whom are of Asian origin.

Also to be affected are fiancés of British passport-holders and particularly of those already residing in Britain. The rationale for this is that there has been a one-way traffic as far as such marriages are concerned.

Says one Briton: "We don't see a flow of young men in Britain going to get married outside. Only young girls bringing in young men."

This is expected to affect those Asians for whom arranged marriages are customary. The

possibility that there may not be enough marriageable males of Asian origin in the UK does not seem to carry any weight with British officials.

What concerns the British most is what they say have been extensive abuses of the system. They note that they have had cases of girls not being parties to such arrangements.

Here, in Nairobi, it is noted that such cases have happened. A most dramatic one involved a girl who was collected from Nairobi Airport and driven directly to the office of the Registrar of marriages. In tears she was married and then escaped to the British High Commission seeking help.

The British government has gone to great pains to ward off allegations that the proposed regulations are racist in as much as they will solely affect Asians as far as marriages are concerned.

In an interview for Asian listeners in Britain, the Minister of State at the Home Office, Timothy Raison, refuted these allegations, saying that in the Indian sub-continent "marriage

is used as a means of securing entry into this country."

He dismissed the issue of hardship to the girls, saying after all they haven't met their prospective husbands anyway. "An arranged marriage for the purpose of immigration is a different thing and it is quite legitimate to block that."

Raison also reiterated that Britain is a small island. "The fact of the matter is that in the United Kingdom we are a pretty tightly populated island. We feel that it will help with race relations if we can remove some of the tensions which the pressure of migration is unquestionably bringing about whether you like it or not."

The British thinking is that some people who have no connection with the UK, and are using the colonial connection with the Empire to enter the country should be kept out.

They note that there is substantial "pressure from villages in Pakistan and Bangladesh", from people who have no connection with the UK but who are using immigration in

CHARGES OF TRIBALISM, NEPOTISM IN CIVIL SERVICE DENIED

Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 11 Nov 79 p 4

[Article by Alfred Araujo]

[Text] THE Public Service Commission has set up a Personnel Audit Unit which is entrusted with the responsibility of ensuring that Government Ministries and departments do not misuse or abuse the delegated powers.

This was the assurance given by a senior official of the Public Service Commission in Nairobi last week.

He was commenting on a letter, written by a Mr. J. Rutto, which was published in SUNDAY NATION on October 28.

In his letter, Mr. Rutto had charged that tribalism is rampant in the Civil Service.

The official said: Mr. Rutto's allegations are baseless and as such cannot be accepted. Apparently he appears not to be conversant with the working machinery of the Civil Service and that could be one of the reasons why he is making these unfounded allegations.

"Mr. Rutto does not tell us precisely why he considers that some departmental heads in the Civil Service have continued to behave as if the departments were their own property. He has not given us the names of these departmental heads. And neither has he given us good reasons why he considers that appointments and promotions in the Civil Service are no longer based on merit, experience or qualifications." The official noted that appointments and

promotions of civil servants are the responsibility of the Public Service Commission. The rapid expansion of the Civil Service since independence had necessitated the delegation of powers to authorised officers (Permanent Secretaries) in the appointments and promotions of junior officers in order to avoid unnecessary delays.

"This means that the appointments and promotions of junior

officers are made through the authority of Permanent Secretaries and not the authority of departmental heads," he noted.

The current procedures of appointments of civil servants are briefly as follows: When a vacancy arises in a Ministry, an indent (giving particulars of the post (title, qualifications and experience required)) is submitted to the Public Service Commission which advertises the post through the local Press and the *Kenya Gazette*.

Normally the advertisements are published weekly on every Thursday — inviting applications from qualified persons and giving them at least 21 days period during which time to submit their applications.

After the closing date, applications are shortlisted in a Pre-Selection Board meeting chaired by one of the Commissioners of the Public Service Commission and attended by technical officers of the Ministry concerned.

Brief accounts of the qualifications and experience of the short listed candidates are summarised in the forms designed for this purpose.

Then the selected candidates are invited for interviews at the final Selection Board meeting which again is chaired by a Commissioner, not necessarily the one who chaired the pre-selection Board meeting. The meeting is also attended by senior officers of the Ministry concerned.

At the end of the interview, briefs are compiled in respect of each candidate showing how the candidates fared in the interview — giving reasons for being selected or not being selected.

The officers who attend the pre-Selection Board meeting normally do not attend the final Selection Board. Hence the questions of nepotism and tribalism does not arise, the spokesman said.

"When officers become eligible for promotion, recommendations are made on them by departmental heads and submitted to the Public Service

Commission for action. The Commission makes decision on these at a full meeting of the Commission chaired by the Chairman of the Commission and attended by senior officers of the Commission. In this meeting the recommendations are carefully considered and decisions made as to whether the recommended promotions are genuine or otherwise. Hence the chances of practising nepotism and tribalism by the departmental heads are very remote," he went on.

With regard to junior officers the processing of appointments and promotions in Ministries is done by the Ministerial Advisory Committee composed of senior officers and departmental heads and chaired by the Permanent Secretary or his representative.

The Ministerial Advisory Committee adopts the same procedures laid down in Cap 185 — Public Service Commission Regulations of the Laws of Kenya.

"As this is not a one-man affair the chances of practising nepotism and tribalism are almost out of question," he said.

The Personnel Audit Unit was charged with the responsibility of ensuring that Ministries and departments do not abuse or misuse the delegated powers.

In particular the unit is to ensure that the Public Service Commission Regulations are strictly adhered to when making appointments and promotions. It also ensures that translations and confirmation of appointments are done as promptly as they become due.

It is also responsible for seeing that Ministries submit recommendations of their officers for promotions when they acquire the minimum requirements. Supercession in promotions is greatly discouraged.

"The unit also ensures that officers who are due for retirement are checked out as soon as possible. This latter exercise is expected to create vacancies into which young officers can be recruited or promoted."

CSO: 4420

ORGANIZERS OF ILLEGAL DEMONSTRATIONS OPPOSE MAJORITY'S WILL

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 12 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

STREET demonstrations have been used as political platforms to drive home disappointment at, support for or opposition to policies or leaders. But whenever they are staged they threaten peace and stability and sometimes make innocent people lose their lives. There many examples to prove this. Hundreds of people have lost their lives while demonstrating in streets of Tehran, Islamabad and in many big cities in India; and whenever people are killed while demonstrating in other countries we in Kenya have always urged our people to refrain from hooliganism.

Whenever university students, for example, choose to express their political views by taking to the streets the outcome has mostly been a barrier between the Establishment and student leaders, more often than not, who do not even get the sympathy of the people when they find themselves seeking employment as semi-educated people after being expelled from the university. Very often hot-headed university brats end up crying over spilt milk.

Apparently, there are some people who have not learnt any lesson from the sufferings of expelled university students. Last Saturday a number of them took to the streets to demonstrate their disappointment at the election results in their area. To make matters worse, the demonstrators are said to have gone as far as State House to register their complaints presumably to President Moi. The demonstrators said they were supporters of the former Mayor of Nairobi, Mr. Andrew Ngumba, who had been defeated by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dr. Munyua Waiyaki, by more than 4,000 votes in Nairobi's Mathare constituency.

Whoever had organised the demonstration to State House must be condemned as a trouble-maker who does not deserve to be a leader in

Kenya. When the NATION contacted Mr. Ngumba to comment on the demonstration he said he had been informed by his supporters of their dissatisfaction of the polls results. He said he had learned about the demonstration on Saturday morning and claimed he had proof of irregularities and that investigations were going on. As a respected member of the Kenyan society, Mr. Ngumba will be doing this country a lot of good if he advises his supporters to be law-abiding and refrain from staging useless demonstrations, to State House at that, which cannot by any means take him to Parliament. According to the results there were 20,441 voters who wanted to be represented in Parliament by Dr. Munyua Waiyaki and only 16,149 who backed Mr. Ngumba. Demonstrating along Nairobi streets against the law will never change that situation.

Kenyans, having elected their Members of Parliament peacefully, have demonstrated to the world that they are a civilised people who believe in doing their thing in a civilised manner. Organising people to stage illegal demonstrations is only going against the wishes of the majority of the people of this country. No wonder the Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Njonjo called the organisers of the demonstration "irresponsible". Don't they understand the law of this country? If they don't then they must be told that the only place to register dissatisfaction about election results is in a court of law through a petition. Streets of Nairobi and at State House do not elect Members of Parliament or settle election disputes and Mr. Ngumba's supporters must be openly told this.

If Mr. Ngumba and his supporters do not want to take complaints to court the only other method they can follow to oust Dr. Waiyaki from Parliament is to wait for five years when the people of this

country will once more be given their constitutional right to hire and fire their leaders. The only other course of action open to Mr. Ngumba is to go back to the land and take part in nation-building activities. It happens that Mathare is one of the least developed areas of Kenya and wananchi of that part of Nairobi have a lot of work ahead of them. Anyone who considers himself a leader should advise them to embark on the difficult work of uplifting their social and economic status instead of running along Nairobi streets making a lot of noise and disturbing the peace.

Mr. Ngumba yesterday told the NATION that he had advised his supporters to go home. He should further advise them never to attempt to take the law in their hand, as to do so is indeed to go against the Nyayo philosophy.

CSO: 4420

KENYA

BRIEFS

NEW ENGLISH-LANGUAGE WEEKLY—The Attorney-General, Mr. Charles Njonjo has said that freedom of the Press was not a licence for journalists, and that the freedom, enshrined in the Constitution, could only be preserved by responsible journalists on their own newspaper. Mr. Njonjo made the remark yesterday when he officially launched the **SUNDAY STANDARD**. He said the new English weekly represented another extension of the Government's guarantee of free enterprise and freedom of the press. [Excerpt] [Nairobi **DAILY NATION** in English 12 Nov 79 p 3]

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

PRESIDENT POSTPONES MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Nov 79 p 2117

[Text] President Tolbert has postponed the nationwide municipal elections scheduled for this week until June next year.

Liberian radio, announcing the news, said he had taken the decision to allow "broader participation of the population" in the mayoral elections. The postponement would permit Mr. Tolbert to tackle the vexed question of the "property clause" in Liberian election law, which limits voting to property holders.

Both government and opposition candidates in the Monrovia mayoral election have called for abolition of the clause.

The Senate, the upper house of the legislature, blocked an attempt by President Tolbert to remove the clause in 1976. The national executive of Mr. Tolbert's ruling True Whig party is currently studying a new presidential plan for electoral reform, which proposes to give the vote to everyone over 18 who pays state taxes.

The president is said to hope that the new voting law would be approved by Parliament, and a national referendum held before the new election date on June 10, 1980.

CSO: 4420

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

FOOD SELF-SUFFICIENCY DEVELOPMENTS--The National Legislature has passed an Act launching a national movement for self-sufficiency in food production. According to the Act which comes into immediate effect, an agency within the Ministry of Agriculture would be established to co-ordinate and implement the programme. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English 12 Nov 79 p 2117]

CSO: 4420

CONTRIBUTIONS TO FISH INDUSTRY DEVELOPMENT ENCOURAGED

Fishery Stations

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 31 Aug 79 pp 10-11

[Text]

MALAWI boasts some 25 fisheries stations today located along the lakeshore and rivers in all the three regions which are making a great contribution to the development of the fishing industry.

There were only eight stations, mainly in the Southern Region, in 1964.

The increase in the number of stations has brought modern fishing skills at the doorsteps of many Malawians who have from time immemorial plied the lakes for fish using traditional fishing methods of small dug-out canoes and nets.

And the increase in the number of stations is one of the results of the establishment of the Mpwapwe Fisheries Training Centre, some 25 miles north of the boma here.

Realising the need for training in modern fishing skills to boost the fishing industry in the country, the Malawi Government established the training centre in 1964, the year of Malawi's independence.

The centre was originally designed for the training of local fishermen in modern ways of catching fish using better nets and bigger boats.

But as the country developed in agriculture and other fields, so too were the needs for fisheries development, according to the principal of the centre.

Courses for fishermen conducted at the centre then have now been phased out due to shortage of space, and a mobile training unit has been introduced to cater for local fishermen.

Now the training programme at Mpwapwe is divided into three parts: for training local fishermen, training technical assistants and a boat building section.

Commercial fishermen who have acquired their status either through loans from the government or using their own money, undergo courses of up to three months at the centre on how to handle modern and sophisticated fishing gear which include large crafts and nets.

COURSE

Technical assistants undergo a two-year course sponsored by the Malawi Government. At least three months of the two years is spent on practicals when trainees are posted to work at landing markets and field extension offices.

After their final examinations, those who qualify are offered jobs in the field of their interest under the Department of Fisheries.

Functions of technical and extension assistants include maintenance of fishing standards introduced to fishermen by advising them in their respective home areas.

They also encourage inland fish farming in ponds where rivers and lakes do not serve the people.

They keep a record of each catch landed with the help of dock recorders. This helps the department to monitor both the fishing and the effects of the development work done.

The centre also runs a three-year boat building course which takes candidates chosen from first year students of woodwork and joinery from the country's technical schools.

After the course, those who qualify are either absorbed by the boat building industry or are retained as assistant tutors at Mpwapwe itself.

The course is designed to equip Malawians with skills to build better and larger crafts. It also provides skills of maintaining vessels and proper repairs of crafts operating in the country.

BOATS

The boatyard at Mpwapwe is partly a commercial enterprise and all boats built there, from 14 to 24 feet long, are sold to fishermen.

The 24-foot long boats cost about K10,000 each. Several paddle boats which are used by tourists on the lake at most hotels on the lakeshore are also made there.

Smaller boats built according to orders from clients are also made at the centre.

A small engineering section is attached to the boat building training division which trains skilled manpower to handle and maintain boat engines. The same section also repairs boat engines from private owners. This is another source of government revenue.

Mpwapwe Training Centre is also licensed to import for sale boat spares and other equipment for boat-building and those of other crafts like paddles.

Trained manpower and sophisticated crafts built at Mpwapwe have resulted into many Malawians taking up fishing on a commercial basis.

There are two categories of commercial fishermen: Those who are self-supporting and others who are government-supported through loans.

CONTROL

According to the principal, the loans so far given have ranged from nine to K17,000 which are to be repaid within five years. The success story of this scheme is that some of these loans have been repaid within 14 to 18 months.

With more people cashing in on commercial fishing the Department of Fisheries decided to demarcate the lake into zones to allow the progressive fishermen fish at a profitable scale while exercising some control to avoid overfishing.

Some commercial fishermen plying in the demarcated areas include Messrs. M. Chimanda, B.L. Mwakimbwala, M.M. Matumba and C. Mwenda who got government loans and are based at Namiasi fisheries station.

The Malembo zone is occupied by Mr. L. Mposa and Mr. Faichi, self supporting fishermen. The two zones, Namiasi and Malembo, are in Mangochi District in the Southern Region.

In the Central Region, the Salima zone has Messrs. H V Phiri, T.K.H. Kazembe, W. Ngarawesa, N. Jere and Chilemba as the authorised commercial fishermen.

The Northern Lake, North of Salima, though not fully a zone, only has Mr. M. Munthali at Karonga.

According to the principal, demarcation of the northern waters of the lake is still going on particularly north of Salima. He added that while fishing was currently limited to shallow waters, the deep waters have not been explored widely, therefore not exploited on a large scale as those of the south.

DOCKS

To enable the Government to monitor the quantity of fish landed, the Department of

Fisheries has identified landing docks all along the fishing waters. At each dock a fish recorder has been stationed.

His main task is to record the amount of every catch at these landing docks to help in the preparation of an annual record.

In an exclusive interview with Mr. M.M. Matumba, one of the successful fishermen at Namiasi who got a K10,304 loan, said:

"I am very grateful to the Government for allowing me take up that loan in 1974 because it has increased my catch and thereby improved my living condition."

"Unlike crop farmers, I do not need fertilisers nor do I worry about early rains to catch fish."

"Nature has provided everything and that is god's blessing," he said.

Mr. Matumba said he earns about K800 a month after tax deductions from his monthly catch.

Mpwepwe Fisheries Training Centre has now become an international institution of learning. Foreign students go there from Botswana, Zambia, Nigeria and the Gambia to learn fishing skills.

Among the technical assistants who are due to graduate next year are two foreign students. One is from Sudan and the other comes from Gambia. — MANA

Lake Malawi, Wealth Source

Blantyre DAILY TIMES in English 7 Sep 79 p 7

[Text]

LAKE Malawi contains one of the most important natural resources in the country — fish — and the Fish Industry in Malawi provides employment to large numbers of the population living along the lakeshore.

The lake contains more than 220 species of fish and is a source of wealth for the lakeshore people and the nation.

But more importantly, fish is of food value, rich in proteins.

MALDECO Fisheries Ltd., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Malawi Development Corporation, was established in 1968 when His Excellency the Life President negotiated an interest free loan from the British Government, to enable MDC to develop and organise part of the Fishing Industry on a strong commercial basis.

The fishing fleet is equipped with up-to-date modern fish-finding equipment in both its trawling and ring-net operations.

The use of echo-sounding (SONAR) apparatus, provides a steady flow of reading which may help to pinpoint large concentration of fish shoals, in addition to the information of the depth of trawl below surface and its distance from the seabed.

In 1978 MALDECO landed 4,700 short tons of the main species, namely Chambo, Chisawasawa, Utaka, Usipa, Mlamba and Kampango.

SUN-DRIED FISH

The General Manager of MALDECO, Mr. E. Hansen, when interviewed regarding the company's operations, said that in addition to the catching and selling of fresh fish, sun drying of

Chisawasawa and Utaka, which was first introduced in 1976, has been particularly successful.

The advantage of sun-dried fish is that it retains the essential protein content, can be kept for a considerable period and is able to be transported to most parts of the country. It can be purchased and consumed by people living far from the lake who would normally be unable to obtain supplies of fresh fish.

From humble beginnings, the drying racks at MALDECO now cover many acres, processing over one ton of dried fish a day during the season.

Although fish-drying is not a new occupation to the lakeshore-fishermen, the production of such large quantities by MALDECO, will ensure that so much more will be available for the rural areas, to provide an additional element to their normal diet.

Smoking of certain species, namely Chambo and Kampango, is also undertaken in the small smoking kiln at the fisheries.

EXAMPLE

This delicacy is much sought after by Hotels and the Tourism Industry, and small amounts have been sent as far away as the House of Parliament in the United Kingdom, and the Malawi Consulate in Germany, thus providing an example of the benefits brought about by development, so greatly encouraged by His Excellency the Life President, Ngwazi Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda.

Dried, smoked and fresh fish are sold at wholesale and retail prices so as to give opportunities to businessmen, as

well as to local people who require fish for immediate consumption.

The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), has shown great interest in the dry fish industry, and last year (1978) purchased 142 metric tonnes, earning the country K100,000 in foreign exchange.

This export of dried fish is closely examined by experts to ensure its high quality. A Government Quality Control Officer makes regular visits to inspect the fish, in all its stages.

The labour force of MALDECO, which at peak periods, consists of over 800 employees, has specialists of many skilled trades. Fishermen, who are descendants of generations of lake fishermen, now handle large trawlers and mechanised fishing gear.

Mechanics, welders and electricians maintain and repair boats and equipment, and are able to build additional craft on the slipways, as can be seen from the new ring netter, 'Kakowa', and the other two boats now under construction.

FLEET OF VANS

Motor mechanics maintain the fleet of insulated vans which bring the fish to the cities of Blantyre and Lilongwe.

Fish smokers, driers and packers, efficiently prepare the fish for sale, and all are recruited and trained locally.

Two large ice-making machines are installed within the factory where 10 tons of ice can be produced each day.

This ice is essential to keep the fish fresh during the jour-

ney to distribution points in the two cities. But ice is also sold to local buyers to help them maintain their own supplies in good condition.

Two blast freezers are able to deep freeze Chambo within four hours, and provide a means of preparing Utaka, Usipa and Chisawasawa into the now familiar packs of frozen fish.

A new fish processing plant has recently been obtained from Denmark, and has really improved the handling and sorting of fish, and compared with similar equipment now being used by the large producers in Europe.

Mr. Hansen said that MALDECO has become a centre of attraction for visitors who come to the lake.

Educational visits are frequently made together with tours by Government officials and guests, who usually never fail to include this fishing centre on their Mangochi itinerary.

The story of MALDECO is, therefore, one of continued development, of new methods of fish preparation and storage, with the aim of bringing this nutritious food to every person within Malawi. —
MANA

BRIEFS

CCCE LOAN-- CCE [Central Fund for Economic Cooperation] loan for 5 million francs will be used to finance improvements to the Bamako airport that will allow the landing of large cargo aircraft. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 20 Sep 79 p 14]

FRANCE-OPEP LOAN--Mady Diarra, minister of finance and trade, has signed an agreement with France and the OPEP [OPEC] regarding the Sevare-Gao road project; the OPEP loan amounts to \$7 million and France's loan to 10 million French francs. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 20 Sep 79 p 16]

BID LOAN--A loan agreement with the Islamic Development Bank for the construction of the Sevare-Gao road was signed in Bamako. The BID's participation in this project will be about \$60 million. [Text] [Paris AFRIQUE DEFENSE in French No 20 Sep 79 p 16]

FORMER MINISTER JAILED--Mamadou Gologo, former minister of information, was sentenced to a 4-year jail term for "offending the chief of state" and "establishing a secret society." [Text] [Dakar AFRICA in French No 115 Nov 79 p 13]

PRESIDENT RECEIVES FRENCH MINISTER--Gen Moussa Traore at 0800 this morning received the French Minister of Cooperation, Mr Robert Galley, who conveyed to him the best regards of President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. As could be expected, the discussions centered on the efforts being made by both sides to strengthen the close cooperation between Mali and France, especially in the agro-industrial field. The fields of priority in which French assistance to Mali will be used and which will be determined by the joint commission, the very disturbing international situation with its numerous hotbeds of tension and economic problems were also discussed during the meeting which was also attended by the Malian Foreign Minister, the French ambassador in Mali and the Malian ambassador in France. President Moussa Traore emphasized the accumulated effects of drought and the inflation that has had a severely adverse effect on the economies of developing countries, particularly those of the Sahel countries, and insisted on the need to review French-Malian cooperation in order to make it more effective and direct it toward major projects. [Text] [AB231755 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 23 Nov 79 AB]

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWSMAN REPORTS ON PRESENT-DAY CONDITIONS

Johannesburg **RAND DAILY MAIL** in English 7, 8, 9 Nov 79

[Three part article by John Ryan, assistant editor of **RAND DAILY MAIL**]

[7 Nov 79, p 1]

[Excerpts] "Mail" Assistant Editor John Ryan has just returned from an extensive tour around Mozambique, his first visit to the territory since shortly after independence. During his trip, he became the first foreigner to visit the Gorongosa game reserve after it was attacked by rebel forces two weeks ago. This is the start of a three-part series of articles.

UNDER the new paint job and Frelimo's "sham" insignia, C-BAD is an old acquaintance.

Around the aircraft, several other young blacks are engrossed in books. For, in the urban areas at least, learning has become the opium of the people. As the wall slogans say in Maputo: "Knowledge is the barometer of scientific politics."

Below now, the grassland and stunted trees of Manica e Sofala stretch to the horizon. It is as Cromwell said of Connamara: "Not enough wood to hang a man, not enough water to drown a man, not enough soil to bury a man."

But the sight is spine-tingling nonetheless. For the provinces of Manica and Sofala are rebel

country, the stomping ground of the Rhodesian-backed Mozambique Resistance Movement (MRM).

And the MRM claims to have Soviet SAM-7 missiles.

The threat of the MRM surfaces again on the drive between Beira and Gorongosa. You recall the last time you travelled this road, with a strong army presence, the Portuguese authorities desperate to perpetuate the myth that tourism could still flower in a losing war situation.

Now there is no armed escort, merely Frelimo roadblocks at about 50 km intervals. In a token show of strength, a tank and an armoured car guard the new bridge over the Pungue River. How they would counter

a mass attack on foot or from the air, goodness knows.

When you reach Gorongosa's base camp at Chitengo, you learn two facts of some disquiet. One, that the camp was raided by the rebels ten days before and the local Frelimo force merely dissolved under the onslaught. Two, that you are the first outsider to visit the reserve since.

So the presence of 60 Frelimo soldiers at Chitengo is not reassuring. Particularly since most seem to be lounging about the pool. And few of them are Makondes.

With their heavy features and long eyelashes, the Makondes are easy to spot. They are the Zulus, the warriors, of Mozambique. They are the tribe that won Frelimo its independence.

Next morning, when you drive into the reserve in a combi, there is no troop escort. Road surfaces are virginal. Yours is the only vehicle in the park and there has been no other around for weeks, and maybe months.

Back at the base camp, in conversation with the rangers, you begin to gather some facts about the MRM.

The movement, it appears, is gaining in popularity all the time. Certainly in Manica and Sofala. The basis of its strength and support are the Flechas, the crack black commando unit wrought by the Portuguese in the last years of the war.

When all about them morale began to crash, the Flechas (Spears) continued to fight with great distinction. And when Mozambique was finally handed to Frelimo, the unit just carried on fighting.

The MRM's total strength is hard to assess but the movement today roams around central Mozambique in bands of two to three hundred, and Frelimo generally gives way.

Rhodesia supplies the movement with air cover on its raids — and with arms. Most of these are weapons captured from the Zapo and Zanu forces and include sophisticated communist rifles, hand guns, mines and grenade launchers.

The SAM-7s were allegedly obtained when the MRM recently overran two government outposts west of Beira.

The group's most notable successes have been the blowing up in May of a number of oil storage tanks in Beira, causing R4-million damage, and the sinking last month of two dredgers in the mouth of Beira harbour.

It claims to have liberated and recruited prisoners from several forced labour, or "re-education", camps. It also claims to have opened many roads in the central region to the extent that it now controls whole areas of the country.

Checkily, the MRM operates out of a former Frelimo stronghold in the Gorongosa mountains and Frelimo faces the same difficulties trying to flush out the rebels as the Portuguese had with Frelimo in its heyday.

The movement is well-disciplined. It has its own uniform, of a slightly darker green than Frelimo's, having apparently discarded the black battledress of the Flechas because that might have been identifiable in the public mind with the Portuguese regime.

In the past few months, it has moved heavily into the realm of psychological warfare. The creed preached by the MRM from village to village is bound to strike a sympathetic chord in many Mozambican breasts.

That creed says simply: "We were colonised for too long by the Portuguese. We do not now want to be colonised by the Russians and the Cubans."

Or two or three Flechas will go to a kraal and ask to buy a chicken. The price quoted might be 25 escudos. "Is that all?" Frelimo pays you," the Flechas will say, then throw down a thousand escudo note.

On the adverse side, the Gorongosa rangers maintain the MRM is largely responsible for the upsurge in poaching, having persuaded the locals that the deer in the park belong to everyone, not just Frelimo and its fellow-travellers.

And poaching methods have become more drastic, more destructive. Gangs of poachers use fire to stampede the game from fringe areas of the reserve, then mow it down with their ancient rifles. Worst hit has been the impala population.

You ask about the Frelimo soldiers. Why can't they contain the poachers?

"No," say the rangers, the soldiers are as bad as anyone where poaching is concerned.

You hear of that attack on Gorongosa village, when the rebels came and Frelimo stampeded like the impala. Was anyone killed? There are always people killed, say the rangers.

Left to its own devices, the base camp at Chitengo is a place of deep shade and solitude. The food is better than you've had for a week — veal and even frozen shrimp, compared with the ragtag stews of Maputo and Beira. And bread.

Outside, on the pool deck, one of the Frelimo officers cades a beer. He has just been through a re-education camp, for drinking. Before that, he claims, he was an important man in the Maputo cadre.

Questions about the camp he parries with a shrug. Sure, it was hard. Hard physical work, but that is necessary for rehabilitation. No, there were no beatings. What kind of people are sent there? Oh, drunks, prostitutes, black marketeers. Those who criticise the state. Anyone who disturbs the peace. Perhaps, people with long hair.

In Beira, you have heard a different story of these re-education camps, from another former detainee. He is a young Englishman who maintains he spent seven

months in a camp because he had long hair and smoked dagga. He tells of the most terrible beatings, of inmates with gangrenous wounds and beriberi from bad food.

But the young man is a questionable witness. Clearly, he has been around other jails for he carries a small tattoo in the web between thumb and forefinger on the right hand, a tattoo like the five-spot on a dice.

It is the mark of the old lag fraternity: one dot within four, a man inside four walls.

Beira's central prison is certainly that. It is a block from the main square, opposite a church and a shopping emporium.

Enemies of the state are better displayed than the goods in the emporium. They hang out of the long barred windows, calling and waving at

passers-by with an enthusiasm that belies their stone cold predicament.

In fact, outside the re-education camps, there are fewer convicted criminals than before independence.

The lower crime rate is not directly attributable to the Frelimo presence. You see the occasional trooper on street duty with his transistor radio and semi-automatic at the slope but, indeed, army and police keep a fairly low profile.

They can do so because of the public vigilantes — groups of citizens, mainly women, who have taken it upon themselves to report misdemeanours, petty thieving and even just suspicious behaviour.

Control of the people, by the people.

[8 Nov 79, p 13]

[Excerpts]

In the second of a three-part series drawn from his recent visit to Samora Machel's Marxist republic, 'Mail' Assistant Editor **JOHN RYAN** looks at the social and economic hardships that have changed the face of Mozambique since the Frelimo takeover.

The clientele at the Polana is hugely cosmopolitan, though with an eastern European bent. Russians, East Germans, Bulgarians and Yugoslavs dash hither and thither, seemingly with no time to develop strong feelings about such minor matters as hot water.

Hot water is not the only thing lacking at the Polana. The hotel authorities have long since given up trying to maintain a *la carte* menu. There is simply not sufficient variety of food for it.

Still, they try diligently to offer a three-course meal — with a thin soup, some indifferent cuts of fish and boiled meat of a sort. And rice to repletion, inferior. North Korean rice that boils to a mush. (Mozambique itself grows fine rice, but it all goes for export.)

Sometimes there is margarine, sometimes not. Usually there is bread. And brown, second-grade sugar.

But the famous prawns and langoustes are nowhere to be had. Like the rice and white

sugar, they are earning vital foreign currency — or even directly, arms — for the country. The best fish from the trawlers is also exported.

Rumours say the territorial fishing rights have been traded for Russian weaponry, and that seven Russian factory ships are freezing and transporting prawns, lobster and white fish as hard as they can go. But such rumours are impossible to confirm.

In downtown Maputo and Beira, food queues of a hundred people and more will

turn several times a day. Government officials insist the situation is not as bad as it looks.

"Queues have become a way of life," one official tells me. "It is a social thing now. People queue to meet their friends."

Be that as it may, people are starving in Mozambique. The position might not be as bad as two years ago, when shortages reached a critical level, because many Mozambican families learned enough from that experience to know when to stockpile food.

But the fact is that urban populations have recently been swollen by well over a hundred thousand refugees, fugitives from either the war around the border with Zimbabwe-Rhodesia or last year's devastating floods along the Zambezi River plains.

And huge numbers of these people are subsisting from day to day and hand to mouth.

Korean rice is also the staple diet in hotels outside Maputo, or brown beans to the point of explosion. There is no bread in Beira for the three days I am there. I visit the local milling plant and discover why.

The plant at Moheira is the biggest in the country. It has the capacity to process 15 000 tons of grain at a time. Once it used to export flour and pasta to Malawi.

Currently, it is ticking over on a shipment of 31 000 tons of maize, just received from the United States. According to the Tanzanian foreman, the mill has been waiting a month and more for a cargo of wheat, also from the United States.

Hence the dearth of bread.

Other shortages are more apparent. Light a match in any street and it immediately becomes the eternal flame. Scores of tobacco addicts descend on you from nowhere, passing the fire from one to another.

The clothing industry, in fact, is on the upgrade after Samora Machel's edict that neatness should be regarded as the mark of good Marxists. Checked sports shirts and cotton slacks have become the uniform of male civilian workers. I am taken to a factory which produces 1 200 shirts a day -- on orders from around the country.

Still, shortages seem to beget shortages. It must be a state of mind. Taxis, for example, are almost impossible to come by in Maputo or Beira. There are radio cab services on offer, and the people manning the radio desks appear willing and efficient and even eager. But the cabs themselves seldom arrive.

That is one of the aberrations of present-day Mozambique. Another is why beer should be rationed when there are both the ingredients for it and the demand.

Beer has always been the most popular drink here. But most bars, including the Polana, seem to run short of it halfway through the week. The reason, plainly, is that the Frelimo bosses believe their subjects are imbibing too much.

Certainly, black Mozambicans are drinking more. But that surely is just part of their new-found freedom -- the freedom to move around and socialise, to feel their oats in their own country -- coupled with the fact that many of them in state working situations now earn a good deal more money.

In this tortuous arena of supply and demand, another bone of discontent is Maputo's new "diplomatic store", created on the lines of the hard currency shops of Moscow.

Here foreigners with foreign currency may buy all manner of imported goods -- whiskey, Portuguese wine, watches, pens, cameras, canned foodstuffs -- at duty-free prices or even below. As well as local export goods, like cashew nuts.

Only a few of the Mozambicans I speak to are prepared to be philosophical about the store. "You must understand," says one, "that this is a facility for the people who are helping Mozambique. People make great sacrifices to come here, to live among us and teach us. You can't expect them to leave their living standards at the door".

But others are naturally outraged.

Frelimo's pre-occupation with foreign currency is part of the great tightrope act in which President Machel is presently engaged. He is walking a tenuous line between political ideology on the one hand and economic pragmatism on the other.

And the fact that he is pre-

pared to bury his political pride by seeking closer commercial ties with South Africa, illustrates the desperate plight in which he finds himself.

For the cold truth is that Mozambique now depends on the Republic for 80% of its foreign exchange earnings -- mainly through harbour and rail traffic -- and 45% of its gross national product.

It isn't enough. Mozambique today is still nowhere near the level of development at which it was left by the Portuguese.

The UN estimates Mozambique's accumulated budget deficit at almost R200-million, most of which has come from heavy bank lending. And that is inflationary.

The Rhodesian war has been responsible for a good deal of this damage to the economy. It is estimated that the Frelimo regime is spending more than 30% of its national budget on the war effort, trying to retrain its guerrilla army of 22 000 men into an effective holding force. One economist puts that cost as high as R350-million a year.

Its communist allies may be prepared to supply arms at a price -- in exchange for valuable exports like fish, cashew nuts and citrus. But what they don't have to offer Mozambique is cash money.

Beira is a stark example of the effects of the war. Before the closure of the border with Rhodesia, it was a bustling provincial city and the favourite coastal holiday resort of Rhodesians. They virtually sustained its hotels and caravan parks throughout the year, and Rhodesian exports and imports through Beira made that port the fourth busiest in Southern Africa.

Last year, the port handled only 671 000 tons of outgoing traffic, compared with 1 600 000 in 1975. By Frelimo's own admission, it is operating at less than half capacity.

Cars, tyres, tractors and other farm machinery stand around the dockyards. Though Mozambique would dearly like to have such imports for itself, they are all destined for Malawi.

They stand around because there is a shortage of rolling stock, another consequence of the war.

[Excerpts]

'Mail' Assistant Editor JOHN RYAN examines the good that has come with the changes in Samora Machel's Mozambique... and the good that could come from restarting the tourist industry.

THE cumulative pain of going back comes from what might have been, rather than from what went before.

For, idyllic though it was from a tourist viewpoint, the old Mozambique was also a vastly repressed and exploited province.

So the old way of life in Mozambique had to go. The pity is that, when the change came, independence was given to a Marxist guerrilla movement. Without democratic process or even a pretence at elections.

The acrimony which that reality engendered among white Mozambicans and expatriates did the country no good. Not only because 200 000 whites left, taking much-needed expertise with them, but also because of the manner of their going.

"Economic sabotage" is a phrase I encounter time and time again in my movements around Mozambique.

This sabotage apparently crippled whole areas of industry. And took many forms: sand in the sumps of heavy machinery; the destruction of vital records; the deliberate non-payment of accounts; massive over-ordering of raw materials by factory bosses on the verge of departure, so leaving the Frelimo Government holding the bill.

Dog-in-the-manger acts like these have had particularly serious consequences in view of the universal shortage of spare parts, because the government cannot or will not sacrifice the foreign currency to import them. So, many plants have their own small workshops, where broken parts are welded or new ones improvised.

But because of the problem of spares, many factories are operating at well under capacity and some people in Maputo maintain that a quarter of the city's cars are off the road.

Yet whatever the misgivings about Frelimo, there are many things that the regime is doing well.

Though the unemployment problem is formidable, those people with jobs are certainly earning more. At the plastics factory, which is fully state-owned, minimum salaries are twice what they were before independence. Semi-skilled workers get slightly less than R100 a month, shift bosses R160 and section heads R200.

At the clothing factory, the minimum salary is R120 and the maximum R490. Before independence, I am told, the minimum salary was R40 — and the white manager got R900.

Working conditions are generally better too. Most factories seem to provide their workers with a canteen and washing facilities. And uniforms. An eight-hour shift is statutory, as are annual holidays.

The Frelimo presence is apparent everywhere. Every factory and plant has its party cell and a Frelimo-led production council. The council meets with all the workers once a week to discuss production and hear complaints. This is also the time of the week for political study and recruitment.

Membership of Frelimo is still strictly controlled. Applications from recruits are posted about like the banns of marriage. Anyone who believes there is good cause

why a particular applicant should not qualify for Frelimo membership — because of character or affiliations with the old Portuguese regime — is asked to come forward and testify.

Frelimo discipline is also apparent. When a party member walks on to a factory floor, the workers rise like school pupils.

But propaganda aside, Machel intends to have compulsory education in his country within five years. Ironically, Portuguese remains the language of the government, though English is being taught in more and more schools.

However, according to officials who claim to have the president's ear, health is his special sphere of concern. He has nationalised health with a programme that brings approval from most doctors I meet, mutterings from a few.

His scheme has been to cut down the cost of basic medicine so he can spread it further around the territory — with more clinics and nurses trained on a crash-course foundation rather than the old three-year training period.

As a result, and with the help of Cuban doctors in particular, he has been able to carry medical services to areas of the country where they simply never existed before. He has also been able to cure the long-standing jaundice of many tribespeople — which said that if a black man went into a white hospital, he had a limited chance of coming out.

But stresses on the medical structure are acute. I am taken to a general clinic in Manica where two doctors, work-

ing 24 hours a day between them, handle 360 people. Nearby is a maternity clinic where one midwife and three semi-trained nurses deliver ten babies a day — as many as Beira's central maternity unit.

The shortage of midwives arises from the fact that no blacks were trained in midwifery for fully 15 years before independence. According to a Norwegian specialist I meet, the country currently needs 4 500 midwives.

Not to mention doctors. In 1975, there were three thousand doctors in Mozambique, attending ten million people. Today there are three hundred.

At the state pharmacies, patients are charged by income. That means that a peasant woman can get an intra-uterine loop, the main instrument of birth control, for the equivalent of ten cents. Iron and calcium products are free.

Religions

apart from Jehovah's Witnesses — are allowed to exist as long as they do not publicly pronounce their creeds.

Many Jehovah's Witnesses have emigrated to Malawi.

To put the issue in perspective, there are still more church adherents in Mozambique than there are card-carrying Frelimo members. And even some of Frelimo's cabinet ministers have been known to attend Christmas services.

Which suggests the Frelimo brand of Marxism is a good deal less monolithic than at first sight. Certainly, some of the young Mozambicans who fled with their parents believe so, for a fair number are returning to the country of their birth.

If anyone should have a premier vested interest in seeing a settlement in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia — and that man is not Kenneth Kaunda — then it must be Samora Machel.

Should the war end in Rhodesia, then his own conflict — being largely Rhodesian-backed — would shrivel on the vine. Which would mean that he would suddenly be able to turn 30% of his national budget, his war spending, to real development.

And while his communist mentors may frown at the prospect of a pact between Mozambique and a Muzorewa government, Machel might well decide it is an offer he can't refuse.

Were Rhodesian imports and exports to start flowing once again through the ports of Beira, Nacala and Maputo, Mozambique's balance of payments problem could be greatly alleviated. More so since the flow would be considerably increased with the lifting of sanctions against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

That kind of easing of relations would certainly raise the possibility of tourism once more, particularly since Mozambique already has the infrastructure. Places like Gorongosa and all the resorts South Africans came to know so well — Paradise Island, Xai Xai, Chongwenene, Inhaca, San Martinho — are all dressed up with nowhere to go.

Frelimo officials hedge when asked the question directly. Luís Mario Alcantara Santos, director of railways and a minister in the transitional government, has the most frank answer.

"We will have tourists," he says, "when we are able to give them what they want. But we don't want to re-start tourism and then find that it is not succeeding."

A moot point is when South African tourists will be allowed back. It must be on the cards or the Frelimo authorities would never have taken me to places like Gorongosa.

But, pragmatic though Machel may be, that would be a concession to apartheid he could not easily make. His allies would certainly oppose it — not only the communists, but the entire Organization of African Unity.

Business visas for South Africans are one thing, if state interests are involved; holiday visas another.

So don't hold your breath until it happens.

FOOD SHORTAGES REPORTEDLY DUE TO FOREIGN EXCHANGE CRISIS

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 79 p 5

[Text] Dozens of women, babies bouncing on their backs, raced down one of Maputo's main streets. They had seen sacks of flour being delivered and within minutes the queue was more than 100-strong.

Food queues and increasingly empty shops have been a mark of Mozambique's struggle since independence with drought, war, and a severe foreign exchange shortage.

But the urgency of the running is something new. Queues have grown noticeably longer in the past month--apparently the latest effect of the Government's continuing tussle with recalcitrant private traders.

Mozambique intends to set up a national distribution network with State wholesalers and people's shops and co-operatives in each village.

But this has not solved the problems and is often inefficient.

The underlying problem, however, is a foreign exchange crisis caused by a highly distorted economy.

In colonial times Mozambique had a substantial balance of payments deficit. But this was ignored because South Africa paid the wages of Mozambican miners in gold at the controlled price. Portugal then sold the gold at the free market price--at a profit--and paid the miners in escudos.

At independence there were 130,000 Mozambicans in South African mines--bringing a profit of about \$160 million a year.

Now there are only 30,000 Mozambicans left on the mines.

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

COTTON PRODUCTION--Mozambique's cotton production is estimated at nearly 80,000 tons for the 1978 campaign. Out of this total, the production of the state sector, which was 230 tons in 1975, has risen to 17,300 tons in 1978; the cooperative sector's production went from 100 to 2,400 tons; the small family production went from 22,000 to 47,000 tons, while the private capitalist sector's production stabilized itself at around 13,000 tons. [Excerpt] [Paris DEMAIN L'AFRIQUE in French No 39 5 Nov 79 p 62]

MNR SUCCESSES CLAIMED--The Mozambique National Resistance Movement claims to have blocked the main road into Tete Province and cut all telephone links with the area. In a statement released here the movement says Frelimo has halted all traffic between the towns of Nova Vanduzi and Catandica and between Inhamitanga and Vila Fontes as a result of its attacks. The route between Nova Vanduzi and Catandica is the main highway into Tete Province. It claims Tete Province, once the scene of most of Frelimo's battles against the Portuguese, has been all but isolated with only air links still operating. The movement says it now intends making attacks in the south of Mozambique. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 13 Nov 79 p 2]

CSO: 4420

BLACKS NOW PERMITTED TO APPLY FOR PRIME FARM LAND

Johannesburg SINDAY TIMES in English 11 Nov 79 p 7

[Article by David Forret, Windhoek]

[Text]

BLACKS have been given the go-ahead to apply for prime "white" farming land.

This has been made possible in terms of a multi-million rand scheme announced by South West Africa's Administrator-General, Dr Gerrit Viljoen, this week.

This assurance was given by Mr P N Badenhorst, chairman of the Agricultural Credit Board, which will consider applications by prospective farmers for land in the declared "priority area".

But because of the strict provisions imposed it is unlikely that many blacks will want farms in these areas.

The area consists of 868 farms in the northern and eastern extremities of the "white" farming districts of Outjo, Grootfontein, Tsumeb and Otjiwarongo.

Announcing wide-ranging measures to bolster farming in these northern areas of South West Africa, Dr Viljoen said the move followed the "alarming" number of people who had already left their farms.

The long-term scheme, which is expected to cost millions of rands, will be submitted to the SWA National Assembly at its next sitting.

It is a concerted attempt by the authorities to curb depopulation of rural districts and resettle farmers who have left their land, which became a hot-spot earlier this year with the infiltration of terrorists.

Observers see the latest move as an attempt to bolster farming while also creating a bulwark against insurgents.

"Our aim is to get as many people in the area as possible and, of course, we would like to see them safeguarded," Mr Badenhorst said.

The new measures make provision for an annual occupational allowance of R1 000 per farming unit. This could eventually cost the State almost R3-million a year.

A spokesman for the Directorate of Finances said the scheme would be paid for out of the SWA account, which is administered by the Administrator-General.

Mr Badenhorst, who is leading the Administrator-General's Farming Investigation Committee, said 271 farms in the four northern districts — Outjo, Grootfontein, Otjiwarongo and Tsumeb — were unoccupied.

Security

Most of the owners had left for economic reasons and many of them had sought other work in adjacent towns.

"There is nothing to stop blacks from applying for farms in terms of the new scheme," he said.

Asked about the security provisions in the scheme, Mr Badenhorst said that blacks were not necessarily security risks. There was also nothing to prevent "non-citizens" from applying.

A spokesman for SWA Military Command said that provision had been made to reward successful black applicants into the commando system — one of the conditions for certain grants and subsidies.

Mr Badenhorst would not be drawn on what the scheme would cost because there were many factors that could affect an accurate calculation.

Loans would be granted to suitable applicants to buy farms at reasonable prices. Most farms in the area are between 3 000 and 4 000 ha and the current market price varies between R15 and R30 per hectare.

Apart from the habitation allowance, the lowering of interest rates on loans and other favourable financial arrangements

ments, Dr Viljoen also announced State assistance for the security of farms.

This aid will include interest-free loans for the purchase of radio-alarm systems costing up to R2 000; subsidies of up to R2 500 for the erection of security fences; and R250 subsidies and further interest-free loans for the lighting of farmhouses.

This will only be available to applicants who are "approved assets" from a security point of view; "have the necessary knowledge and ability to make a success of farming"; "will live permanently on their farms or, if not, be replaced by a suitable substitute"; "are prepared to join the local commando" and; "will not sell their farms within the next 10 years".

CSO: 4420

PM GRANTS AMNESTY TO 1,300 PRISONERS

News Conference

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

THE PRIME MINISTER, Bishop Muzorewa, yesterday announced a general amnesty for all except 19 prisoners convicted of politically-inspired crimes.

He told an international news conference in Salisbury that 1 377 prisoners would be released by the end of this week; 424 had already been freed since he took office on June 1 this year.

"This will be almost everyone, clearly the majority of them. I am told that there may be as many as 19 left."

"The criterion is whether a man or a woman is still regarded a security risk in the sense that he is trying to use violent means of getting power."

The Prime Minister said the release of prisoners had been continuing ever since the installation of the Government of National Unity, which wanted to see as many people freed as possible provided they were now prepared to engage in "democratic and constitutional political activities".

Clarified

A Government spokesman yesterday clarified the status of people be-

ing released from prisons and said: "We do not have political prisoners in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. The people who are being released have been convicted for crimes which they committed for political reasons in which no violence was involved."

The PM said he expected the PFumo reVanhu to continue its normal security duties during the election, despite opposition from certain people who wanted to use their existence as "a scapegoat" for not having support.

The bishop said although the auxiliaries had been politically orientated when they were formed, they had now been integrated with the rest of the security forces and were under the direction of the Commander of Combined Operations, Lieut-General Peter Walls.

Winner

He scoffed at suggestions that he might have wanted a settlement that excluded the external nationalists, and said the PF would now have an opportunity to face the electorate so that nobody would say they had not been invited.

Declaring that the UANC would convincingly win the election, the bishop said he had not considered the possibility of his party forming a coalition government with the PF. However, he believed there would be clear winners of the poll.

The Prime Minister declined to answer a question on when the ban on the two wings of the PF would be lifted, saying only: "We are going to look into that."

He hoped and trusted that when both Houses of Parliament meet on Tuesday the MPs and senators would act in the same "highly constructive" manner,

Editorial Reaction

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Nov 79 p 14

[Editorial: "Necessary Risk"]

[Text]

THE Prime Minister's decision to release more than 1000 detainees by the end of the week is probably an essential preliminary to the arrival of the British governor and the proposed election.

There must obviously be an element of risk in such a mass release. But if the election is not to be condemned in advance at the U.N. and elsewhere it is a risk that must be taken.

Only a handful of detainees now remain, although there may be others held under martial law regulations. Presumably some action will also be taken on these people.

One must assume that those who are being released have at least indicated their willingness to eschew violence.

To many of them, of course, the idea of working constitutionally and democratically must be anathema. And it will be surprising if some do not return to their old ways, particularly as the election campaign warms up and moves towards a climax.

The British governor would then be faced with a major challenge to his authority and impartiality. How would he react?

Perhaps it would be a good thing for all concerned for the British Government to make its position clear on this issue in advance of the governor's arrival.

Let potential troublemakers be left in no doubt that Britain will take whatever action is necessary to prevent violence and excesses of any kind, regardless of the pressures that almost certainly will be brought to bear on the governor by the "front-line" states and their allies.

Bishop Muzorewa and the people of this country deserve no less.

SA AID FOR MUZOREWA SEEN AS IMPERATIVE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Nov 79 : 2

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

SALISBURY. — It is becoming increasingly and dangerously clear that the Zimbabwe Rhodesian elections are up for sale.

And the threat does not come only from the Russians.

There is good reason to believe that the British have their own plans for the new Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government, whatever that government may be.

These include factors that could seriously jeopardise the South African Prime Minister's proposed new constellation of African States.

Strategists in Salisbury believe that in the new Zimbabwe Britain would:

- Try to suck Salisbury back into the Commonwealth.

- Offer the new State "most favoured nation" trading status.

- Seek to bring Salisbury into the Lome Convention.

Counter

The Lome Convention is an economic grouping of 57 African and Caribbean nations linked to the European Economic Community under a structure of trade prefer-

From AIDA PARKER

ences and price stabilising factors.

Should Zimbabwe Rhodesia become a signatory to the Lome Convention, it would freeze the United States out of this country and would certainly run counter to South African trading interests.

Although, in South Africa, Zimbabwe's agony still seems remote the outcome of the January elections is absolutely critical to the future of South Africa.

Political experts agree that South Africa will have no alternative but to provide every assistance to Bishop Muzorewa as a counter to the massive support from the determined backers of the Patriotic Front.

In this, it is only too clear that South Africa cannot afford a policy of too little too late. She will certainly have to match the USSR support already guaranteed to Joshua Nkomo.

But, equally, it is also agreed that, if South Africa provides the financial backing for the Muzorewa campaign, then it must protect itself by first concluding a

firm trading agreement with the bishop.

In other words South Africa will put up the stakes — but only for a guaranteed quid pro quo.

Rumoured

It is rumoured in Salisbury that the bishop can expect large-scale electoral financing from all five of the major industrial groups in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. These are: Anglo American of South Africa; Lonrho, which spreads its bets; Rio Tinto, also British; Union Carbide and the United States steel industry generally; and Delta, which includes the breweries and Southern Sun's groups and another interest.

The bishop will also receive support from the tobacco industry and from smaller groups in business, finance and agriculture.

Delegation

But it is agreed that South Africa should lose no time in sending a high-power delegation to Salisbury to set up a campaign strategy for the bishop in association with White and other moderate free-enterprise interests in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

MUZOREWA PROMISES FULL RECOGNITION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

CEASEFIRE or not, there will be elections and full recognition for Zimbabwe Rhodesia, the Prime Minister said.

He told local and international journalists the Patriotic Front leaders had to make up their minds soon on the ceasefire arrangements.

"If they refuse to participate in peaceful steps to majority rule acceptable to everyone, we shall go ahead, with or without them."

"Whether they say they will continue the war or not, the British peace plan will be implemented," the bishop said.

What was most important was that Zimbabwe Rhodesia now had a constitution which was regarded "by most fair-minded people as a just

constitution for all the people of this country, black and white".

Bishop Munorewa said he firmly believed the PF leaders were going to accept Britain's ceasefire proposals.

"As I have said before, they are just buying time. Finally, they must accept, and accept they will. I can assure you."

President Kaunda of Zambia and the Moussombique leader, Samora Machel, both wanted the PF terrorists out of their countries.

The two presidents were "sick and tired of the war".

"They have told the terrorists they have to go now the Commonwealth conference has produced a plan for an end to the war, which they also support," he said.

MUZOREWA SEEKS SA FINANCING FOR ELECTIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Nov 79 p 3

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

AN urgent appeal to South African investors, big and small, to give Bishop Muzorewa maximum financial backing in the forthcoming Zambia Rhodesia elections has been made by two key members of the bishop's Cabinet.

They are Mr David Mukome, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Dr Dennis Nyamurwa, Acting Minister of Finance and formerly the bishop's Chief Representative at the UN and in the US.

In interviews in Salisbury yesterday, both pointed out that the bishop will not simply be fighting the Patriotic Front in the coming elections. The Prime Minister's main opponent will be the USSR.

"We have no idea how much South African investment there is in ZR, but say it is around R750-million, which is probably conservative. Patriotic Front leaders Nkomo and Mugabe have publicly stated that they intend widespread nationalisation of local and foreign-held assets.

"It is, then, entirely in the interests of South African investors to back us to the hilt in this tremendously critical election."

Asked what the bishop's election war chest is like, Mr Mukome said: "Well, he's scarcely finished paying for the last one yet — and that was a cakewalk to what we are going to face this time.

"The stark fact is that money wins elections. In the early 60s Kennedy fought Nixon in the US. Kennedy had more money than Nixon, so Kennedy won," said Mr Mukome.

"Here it is even more difficult. The vast majority of the people here don't own a TV, in the tribal trust lands few own radios, even fewer read newspapers. Here it is all legwork. We are going to need vehicles and lots of them to get to the people. That's where the money comes in. If you don't have oil, the machine doesn't move."

Mr Mukome added: "There is every reason for South African investors to back us. They must know, as we know here, that finally this is not so much an election as a battle of differing political systems. The Kremlin wants economic hegemony in this region and that's what it's all about.

"The Russians are determined to carry us down a revolutionary path. If they succeed here, then I don't have to tell you that it will be your turn tomorrow."

Dr Nyamurwa told me: "South Africans simply cannot afford to stand back in this election — the risks and the potential are too great.

"The next two months are going to be the most critical in the history of this sub-continent. If the PF, which means the Russians, takes over in Salisbury it could take 100 years to get things straight again in Southern Africa.

"That's why South African business must come to our aid. They can no longer afford to sit on the sidelines.

"Now the chips are right down. That's why we say: if you want the kind of government with which you can work in Salisbury, then you've got to help put it in.

"The big question for all South Africans right now is: What sort of government do you want to see installed in Salisbury in 1980?", said Dr Nyamurwa.

"Do you want a government which believes in a free-enterprise system and economic co-operation? Or

do you want nationalisation such as has already taken place in Mozambique and Angola, or even a system where poverty and ignorance are rapidly overtaking the population, as in Zambia in Tanzania?

"These are the questions responsible South Africans must ask themselves and they must ask them fast. There is not much time left in which to come up with the right answers."

CSO: 4420

TRANSITIONAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED, CAUTION URGED

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 9 Nov 79 p 4

[Editorial: "A Trojan Horse?"]

[Text]

AS we are potentially experiencing a final week of the Lancaster House saga we think it is appropriate to sound a note of caution. There are some unanswered questions. We urge the government to seek clarity, and put the electorate in the picture forthwith.

TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

Take, for example, the "Two month" transitional period. What will happen when the new British governor experiences, as he no doubt will, the renewed intransigence of the Patriotic Front, they could claim that they have been given insufficient time to canvass the electorate? What will happen if the leaders of the alliance do not have the control to implement a ceasefire? What happens if only half of the Patriotic Front return?

Will the governor be permitted to remain in power for longer than his allotted time, is the arrangement an open sesame to long term British rule? Is Maggie Thatcher a modern Helen of Troy?

WHITE-ANTING

The manoeuvres of the past few days tend to give us the impression that all these "minor" alterations are being requested by the British Government as a carefully pre-meditated plan; that these amendments are being accepted by the government delegation border upon a policy of appeasement.

We would urge the government to take a close look at the stance they took in the early days of the Lancaster House roundabout, and compare it with their position today. It is important that they appraise themselves of the concessions that they have already made before allowing any further white-anting of their position.

ELECTION CALL-UPS

On a more practical note, now that it is generally accepted that another general election is to be inflicted upon the community we urge that the coming election call-up is streamlined to such an extent to have the minimum effect on Commerce and Industry. If we make our plans known at the earliest possible opportunity we will avoid the last minute chaos and inefficiencies that prevailed during the May elections.

SIGHTING OF SOVIET-BUILT TANKS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Nov 79 p 11

[Text]

SALISBURY. — Startled weekend motorists couldn't believe their eyes when they saw Russian-built tanks being transported around the capital on Saturday, the national daily newspaper, The Herald, reported in a front-page story yesterday.

It said some people traveling on the major Enterprise Road on Saturday morning drove erratically as they gawked at two of the iron monsters on road transporters under police and Security Force escort.

The Herald report was accompanied by a photograph of Russian T54's on the move from Jane's Weapons Systems.

A spokesman for the Military Command declined to comment on the sightings, The Herald reported, though the newspaper — like all local Press in the country — is obliged by law to submit security-related material for censorship by the Ministry of Combined Operations.

South African reports said the tanks did not come from across the Limpopo.

Captured

At the weekend, Press and radio reports said the Russian tanks — T24's, T25's and T54's — were captured by Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces during raids into Mozambique.

In late September it was reported that six Russian tanks tried unsuccessfully to intervene during a Security Force raid on a large terrorist base complex of Robert Mugabe's Zimbabwe African National Liberation army in Mozambique's Gaza Province.

An army spokesman declined to comment on another report that the tanks were used in a special demonstration near Inkomo Barracks outside Salisbury last week for senior officers and politicians. — Sapa.

CSO: 4420

EXPORTS SEEN AS KEY TO PROSPERITY

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Nov 79 p 8

[Text]

ZIMBABWE Rhodesian manufacturers must plan to export as much as possible if the country is to improve its balance of payments and effectively confront its unemployment problem, according to Mr David Young, Secretary to the Treasury.

This was his main point in an address to international representatives of CAPS Holdings Ltd at a two-day seminar in Salisbury this week.

He said British sanctions would fall away when the British Governor arrived in Salisbury. He did not know the date but thought it would be soon.

Mr Young recently returned from the Lancaster House conference. He disclosed that Zimbabwe Rhodesia could expect a relaxation of trade restrictions with the "EEC, America, Japan and one or two others well before the New Year", following the lifting of sanctions.

The economy had become parochial because of sanctions, he said. The condition was entrenched, and change — especially in relation to foreign exchange control — would be very gradual.

"We cannot just raise the lid for imports because our export earnings will not allow it," he said. Foreign exchange control would be maintained for about six years, in which time the balance of payments should become positive.

Foreign currency allocations would rise in proportion to the income from capital inflow and favour would be shown to export-orientated industries.

SURPLUS

The more the country exported the more it could increase its trade surplus while reducing its invisible balance, said Mr Young. Consequently it would be able to plough more and more foreign currency into imports.

"Increase your exports substantially and you will be able to increase your imports," he stressed.

He was convinced local manufacturers could do it. They had always proved their ingenuity and had good peripheral markets.

But he warned of the difficulties of expecting too much too soon.

Mozambique major transport routes had been destroyed and for some time the only exit line would remain through South Africa.

Selling the country's minerals and agricultural produce had never been a problem, despite the often clandestine nature of the export method.

But the new exporter would be moving into new territory where a complacent attitude would be fatal. International competition, particularly from France, West Germany and Japan, but not so much Britain, would be very keen.

Before embarking on a new venture people "must get to know the business thoroughly" with special regard to the packaging and presentation of goods. They must adapt to the sophisticated level of their competitors if they are to flourish.

The other important issue was the escalating unemployment problem. A \$50 million rehabilitation project had been planned to include the reopening of schools and the establishing of educational clinics in the rural areas.

Consequently 60 000 people would be seeking new jobs every year. From 1906 to 1974 the figure was 40 000 and the jobs were provided. In the following years a negative growth rate developed.

This year the growth rate broke even and next year the Ministry was hoping for a positive rate of 3 percent, said Mr Young, but the actual growth rate figure required to alleviate the problem was 6½ to 8 percent.

Development of the export industry would help reach this figure while providing thousands of new jobs. Companies would benefit from their enterprise and the Government would make marginal gains on tax.

He was supported by Mr M. M. Kramer, the managing director of CAPS and also Zimbabwe Rhodesia's businessman of the year for 1979.

Mr Kramer said strict foreign exchange control should be maintained for a few years and home business, localised for so long, should be encouraged to start thinking of export.

"They must make the decision to give it a bash. They will surprise themselves by how well they do," he said.

GIANT COAL CONVERSION PLANT PLANNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Nov 79 p 2

[Text]

A \$300 MILLION plant to produce methanol from coal might be established on a new coalfield in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, the Secretary for Commerce and Industry, Mr J. E. Baker, said in an interview yesterday.

"As already announced, our petrol will, from March or April next year, contain 15 percent of ethanol made from sugar," he said.

The next stage will be to increase the 15 percent in petrol to 20 percent and include a 15 percent blend of ethanol in diesel. Plans for this are being worked out."

After that, "developments to make the country far less dependent of imported fuel would involve either further expansion of ethanol from sugar and possibly other crops — which would require the building of more dams for irrigation" — or the production of methanol from coal, Mr Baker said.

The production of methanol would mean the development of a new coalfield.

The minimum cost of a viable methanol plant is likely to be of the order of \$300 million. That

would still be much cheaper than a plant to produce oil from coal."

When investigations were completed the Government would decide whether it is preferable "to go for ethanol from agricultural crops, or methanol from coal", he said.

The decision would depend on the relative viability of the two processes — one labour intensive, the other capital intensive.

"We have enormous quantities of coal. But we also have water, irrigable land and labour in abundance. One aspect is that the land and water could well be required for food production," Mr Baker said.

Asked where methanol would be produced, he said: "We have coalfields all over the country. I have no idea which one would be chosen."

"At the same time as local production of ethanol or methanol is being expanded, it will be necessary to switch to engines that can run on up to 100 percent power alcohol, and to modify existing engines where this is possible."

There was no reason why dependence on imported fuels could not be drastically reduced. "We are better placed to do this than many other countries," Mr Baker said.

WORK ON EXPERIMENTAL BATTERY CAR PROGRESSES

Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 9 Nov 79 p 1

[Article by Dorothy Coady]

[Text] INDUSTRY and Zimbabwe Rhodesian professors of engineering have joined forces in an urgent project to design and make the "smallest, lightest, cheapest-possible" electrically-driven commuter car.

A special grant has been made available for this work in which the staff of the Civil, Mechanical and Electronics and Power Engineering Departments of the Faculty of Engineering, together with advanced students, are all involved.

Helping with advice and expertise are the makers of pumps and hydraulic motors, Fluid Power Engineering (Pvt.) Ltd. of Salisbury.

Professor Richard Harlen of the Department of Electronics and Power Engineering told the Financial Gazette this week that it is hoped to put a prototype made with specially imported components and weighing approximately 600 kg on the road within six months.

For help in the initial design stages the department has just acquired the Enfield 8 000, an electrically-driven vehicle formerly used for experimentation purposes by the Energy Resources Adviser to the Prime Minister.

This vehicle is driven by a single electric motor with a back axle, but the latter is now regarded as a "waste of energy."

"We are considering using either a hydrostatic drive, or installing two electric motors, one on each of the rear wheels," explained the professor.

A special ultra-light chassis is to be made and the batteries used will be of the lead acid type.

"We are aware that these batteries cannot compete with the combustion engine in a traffic situation designed for the latter," said Professor Harlen.

Tradition demanded that a car should make a swift getaway at traffic lights, for instance, but to accelerate at the speed of the average combustion engine a battery power of about 15 kw would be needed instead of the 1.5 kw which was sufficient for driving along at about 50 km an hour.

"This rate of power delivery for acceleration is beyond the capacity of the lead acid battery," he said, and added:

"Whilst this power delivery could be maintained by nickel iron cells the cost of the latter would be prohibitive."

However, it was hoped through careful design and meticulous attention to weight in all the car's components to improve on its acceleration performance.

"One day somebody is going to produce a battery able to compete with the combustion engine. The man who achieves that will have a product worth hundreds of millions of dollars," concluded the professor.

BRIEFS

CALL-UP FOR ELECTIONS--Another mass mobilisation for the coming election--"even more dramatic and effective" than the April election call-up--was forecast by the Prime Minister. Asked by the Herald whether a general ceasefire would bring a swift reduction in compulsory call-ups, and whether there would again be a mass mobilisation of security forces for the new elections, he said "The mobilisation (for the election) must be even more dramatic than the last one, and more effective, for the simple reason that there are more people running around with guns." On the effect of a general ceasefire on call-ups, he said: "As soon as we have an adequate de-escalation of the war, and also as soon as an adequate number of Africans have been trained to enter the security forces, there will be a de-escalation of call-ups for the whites of Zimbabwe Rhodesia." Asked to comment on reports that South Africa might intervene militarily if a new government gained power in Zimbabwe Rhodesia through the barrel of the gun, he said he did not believe this was what the South African Government intended. "I believe the South African Government is saying it is interested in supporting a democratic government here because they would prefer a stable country on their border." [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Nov 79 p 1]

TEMPORARY CB LICENSES--Temporary licences to operate a citizen band radio will be issued to anyone applying to the PTC. The Post and Telecommunications Corporation said yesterday that temporary licences would be valid until the conditions of transmission and the type of radio used were finally approved. When the specifications are finalised permanent licences will be necessary and their issue will depend on compliance with the conditions and specifications. The PTC said CB sets operated under a temporary licence might require modification before a permanent licence to operate would be issued. Anyone wishing to make a temporary application for a transmission licence can do so on the prescribed form which will be available at the PTC on Monday. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 23 Nov 79 p 3]

IMPROVED KOMMANDO CARBINE--A new machine carbine has been manufactured in Salisbury and will be available to both the security forces and public shortly. The managing director of Arms Manufacturing Corp (Pvt) Ltd, Mr John Landau, said the weapon, the Kommando Mark III 9 mm parabellum machine carbine had been tested by both the army and airforce and more than exceeds their requirements. Very similar in appearance to existing Kommando models, the carbine had been developed primarily for the international weapons market, but would be available as a semi-automatic on the local market, Mr Landau said. Major differences from other Kommando models are a magazine release catch behind the butt to improve performance in adverse conditions such as sand or mud, a slightly heavier all metal frame, a double sided safety catch and an adjustable front sight for zeroing. The back site can be adjusted for a range of either 100 m or 200 m. The weapon also has a more positive butt lock, and a pistol grip designed for easier left-handed operation. The rate of fire remained the same at 650 rounds a minute. The works foreman of Armsco, Mr Alec DuPlessis, said in security force tests, the carbine had out-performed similar foreign makes. Full production could be achieved within two months once sufficient order had been received, he said. [Text] [Salisbury THE FINANCIAL GAZETTE in English 9 Nov 79 p 8]

CSO: 4420

NEED FOR FOREIGN AID IN DEVELOPMENT STRUGGLE STRESSED

Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 1 Oct 79 (Supplement pp 1, 2)

[Article by Abdoulaye Ndiaga Sylla: "The Grain That Dies--From Performance to Problems"]

[Text] A world like the one we inhabit, strained by the egoism of nations, imposes upon us a permanent struggle that will free us so that we may lead a better life. Everything is happening as it would in an arena where preparations are made for the execution of the weak, those who have neither sufficient resources nor capital, and whose independence is often summed up in such symbols as the flag, the anthem, and the seals.

In this world time is working against us, the underdeveloped countries. Nature has not been very generous. Poor amongst the poor, our economies cannot withstand the slightest monetary shock or a drop in the price of raw materials. And if the effort to develop is a real one, the fact remains that in order to gauge the rhythm of our economic growth we must know the fate of our basic products whose prices are fixed by those who do not produce them, but who speculate on the stock market of the big capitalistic cities, as well as in socialist countries.

The example of Senegal illustrates this type of a country with a vulnerable economy which comes up against very special problems every day.

Here is a country, small in size (196,000 square km), with a population of 5.5 million inhabitants, which has a total gross national production of \$2,200 million an annual income of \$400.00 per inhabitant, one physician for every 15,000 inhabitants (sixth among African nations according to OMS [World Health Organization] statistics), and besides, it uses 30 percent of its budget for education and agriculture.

It is true that the performance achieved with the increase in the gross national production has more than doubled in value between 1970 and 1977, but it hides the problems encountered with the plans of development. In fact, the true economic growth did not exceed 2.8 percent in average yearly rates for the period in question.

Senegal is an agricultural country (68 percent of the working force lives by working on the farm and pasturing cattle), where the primary sector contributes over 34 percent to the gross national output.

The country essentially relies on revenue from the sale of peanuts (about 55 percent of the revenues). Also on agriculture, which in itself amounts to about 20 percent of the GNP and is very dependent on the climate (drought), on the constant drop in the price of raw materials at a time when the price of manufactured goods is rising (deterioration of the exchange rate). Because of the last drought in 1977, in addition to the effect of the price of certain basic products on the world market, the country lost 48.5 billion CFA francs, causing a deficit of \$330 million in its balance of trade, of which \$220 million were lost due to poor sales in peanuts. In spite of income from STABEX, this word means a system of compensation of losses from exports set up by the Lome Convention and involving 57 African, Caribbean, and Pacific countries, the resulting deficit will be a burden for the country in its balance of payments. The changing profile of agriculture over the years, through good or bad rainy seasons, has, unfortunately, had unfavorable repercussions on industry, mainly on the oil-mills which triturate fewer tons in a bad year, and on services where internal consumption decreases after a bad harvest.

In 1978 the demand in rural areas declined by about \$90 million only because of the peanut production. This is enough proof that, in Senegal, when the peanut is doing well, so is the economy of the country.

Investments

Phosphates, which constitute the second export product, are not as fortunate as hydrocarbons. Also hit a drop in the price of raw materials on the world markets, this year they are contributing a record 1 million 600,000 tons in order to maintain the value of the exports. From then on, the hypertrophy of a sector tied to a supply whose drop in price we do not control, makes our economy too vulnerable, especially since the sector tied to the demand depends on it: the food industry, textiles, services, to mention only the most important ones.

Another constant in the Senegalese economy is the structural deficit in foreign trade. We import cereals, namely rice (270,000 tons in 1978), hydrocarbons (900,000 tons a year), when the oil bill has gone up for one year to the next by 40 million dollars, as have the prices of manufactured products. And if imports increase regularly at the rate of 15 percent a year, exports increase officially by 8 percent.

Another aggravating circumstance is that peanuts and their derivatives come up against the competition of soya, sunflower, etc., on the world market. All this leads to a constant deficit in foreign trade, and it keeps growing: from about \$150 million in 1977 it went to \$28 million in 1978. Forecasts allow us to believe that this failure to catch up will be reversed thanks to a strong effort made to stimulate exports up to \$200 million.

There is a deficit in the balance of payments. The little foreign currency available is used for paying debts, for paying for imported cereals, and to settle the oil bill. From then on, the money necessary for investments is not available. The national savings are weak (\$230 million in 1977), and households have hardly any savings considering their low income. The state, which insures the outlay for infrastructures put at the disposal of firms, has no other recourse than to borrow from foreign countries; contracts entered into at higher and higher rates since 1972, are a noticeable burden in the amount itself and in the payment of the debt. This situation is all the more trying because foreign firms, set up thanks to an investment law advantageous to them, and benefiting from cheap and qualified labor, do not reinvest the profits but send them to their homelands.

However, with the state's program of industrialization, notably with big projects that are supposed to provide employment and strengthen industry during the seventies, the rate of investment in the country has grown to a significant degree when compared with that of the sixties. But the position of the Senegalese industry remains difficult as it now stands. Yet, for its expansion it can count on the big markets of the CEAO¹ and ECOWAS.²

The Wager

There is also a strong demand for employment. In the year 2000 we will be 10 million people, the demographic growth rate being 2.7 percent per year. It will also be necessary to help a population that is mainly rural and can be influenced by the attractions of the cities. If we have no dams, foreseen within the framework of the OMVS³ and the OMVG,⁴ or big industrial projects, it will be difficult for us to face the future without anxiety.

The wager we are making for tomorrow is an ambitious one. Senegal needs capital in order to diversify its agriculture, massive investments in its production, a balanced foreign trade, liquid assets, which will help resolve the problems connected with health, education, professional training, housing, public transportation in areas of large human concentration as is the case in our cities, self-sufficiency regarding food, water (program for drilling and wells), and new sources for energy (with research plans to be carried out).

The support of the rich nations is long-awaited in a country that is open, generous and determined, and that is competing alongside others who have been better endowed by nature for their struggle in their development. Those who have capital and the technology that fits our needs can easily walk with us part of the way, to help develop a nation which, with meager resources and courage, works so that man may thrive.

FOOTNOTES

1. CEAO, grouping together six countries: Senegal, Ivory Coast, Mali, Niger, Upper Volta, Mauritania. It is a zone for organized exchanges, in short, economic cooperation between about 28 million consumers.

2. ECOWAS is a plan for a more widespread integration than in the CEAO, since it concerns 15 countries, six of which are from the CEAO and to which are added Togo, Benin, Guinea, all French-speaking, five English-speaking countries: Sierra Leone, Liberia, Ghana, Nigeria, and two Luso-speaking countries: Guinea-Bissau and the Cape Verde islands. It is a market with 122 million consumers.
3. OMVS was established in 1972 by Senegal, Mauritania and Mali. The organization's goal is to harness the river for the hydraulic needs of agriculture, livestock, and humans, and to provide energy and transportation. The area of the region in question covers 2.5 million square km. The most important projects of the OMVS are the construction of two dams at Diama and Manatari, their completion projected for 1983 at the latest.
4. OMVG was established in 1976 by Gambia and Senegal. Its immediate plans are to construct two dams: one in Gambia and the other in Senegal, for the irrigation of 150,000 hectares, to provide energy for iron mines in the eastern region of Senegal.

9465

CSO: 4400

RENE CONDEMNS MILITARIZATION OF INDIAN OCEAN

Victoria NATION in English 8 Nov 79 pp 1, 2

[Text]

A FIRM reprimand of the unabated militarisation of the Indian Ocean by the big powers in flagrant disregard of the pleas of the peace-loving nations of the area was delivered by the Head of State, Mr. France Albert Rene, last night on the occasion of the National Day of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the 62nd anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In an answering speech to the Soviet Ambassador to Seychelles, Mr. Alexander Startsev, at a reception at the Pirates Arms Hotel held to commemorate the celebration, President Rene said :

"The past year has, unfortunately, also seen the further escalation of the arms race and increased militarisation of the Indian Ocean. The big powers continue to turn a deaf ear to the pleas of Indian Ocean states that they should dismantle their military arsenals in the area. The Indian Ocean states are the only countries with a legitimate right to have a military presence in this part of the world.

Other nations have no business to be here and should withdraw forthwith. After all the Republic of Seychelles does not patrol the coastal waters of the United States or the USSR. Conversely these countries should not patrol our waters or establish military facilities in the area. By doing so they endanger not the lives of their own citizens but those of the peoples of the Indian Ocean. We cannot accept that the big powers should choose our doorstep for their battleground. The Indian Ocean must be turned into a Zone of Peace and steps should be taken without delay to do so.

Earlier, as befitted the celebration of the people's revolution that set the example for all nations that aspire for true liberty, Mr. Rene had paid tribute to the great event, saying that it had a special significance for the socialist countries of the world and for those countries

where economic life and government were still dominated by a minority capital-owning class.

"The Bolshevik Revolution demonstrated that the class system which had become entrenched as a feature of all societies at the time was not

a dictate from the Gods and that the sustenance of economic and social well being was not dependent upon the perpetuation of a hierarchical social order based on individual wealth", the President said. "The Revolution also showed that the worker, once motivated, is indomitable and no barriers can prevent the realisation of his ultimate objective which is the creation of a society where his will is supreme. Once the worker realises that 'he has nothing to lose but his chains and that he has a world to gain' as Karl Marx put it, nothing can stop him". President Rene stated.

As a further recognition of the invincible will of the people, Mr. Rene then welcomed the fall of such bloodthirsty despots as Amin, Pol Pot, Nguema and Bokassa and the triumph against imperialism and exploitation in Iran and Grenada. This showed that "the worker will not rest until effective democracy has been achieved throughout the world — not a democracy which permits the capital owning minority to impose its will upon the rest of society but a real democracy where the will of the majority prevails".

At the end of his short but pointed address the President, in extending the good wishes of the Seychellois people to the people of the Soviet Union said that as long as the two countries continued to respect each other,

the friendship between them would continue to grow and flourish.

Earlier, the guests, including the members of the Central Executive Committee of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, the Government, the People's Assembly, the Diplomatic Corps were welcomed by Ambassador Startsev who in recognising the significance of the 1917 Revolution to the history of the true liberation of man from exploitation of other men, attributed the successes and achievement of that revolution and its results to the will and hard work of the Soviet people.

"Sixty-two years ago, the Great October Revolution marked the dawn of the triumphant march of the ideologies of socialism..." said the Ambassador who later on enthused about the continuation of this movement in the world today.

"A vivid example of the ever growing solidarity of socialist and all progressive countries of the world in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and hegemonism was the Sixth Non-Aligned Conference of Heads of State which took place in Havana recently and which witnessed the constructive participation of Seychelles," he stated.

Mr. Startsev then placed his finger right on one of the most hallowed aims of the progressive peoples of the world when he said, "Socialist countries aspire for lasting peace for implementing the great human ideals, for building a new society which ensures freedom, individual happiness and prosperity for all its members."

As part of their celebration of the 62nd anniversary of the foundation of the world's first socialist state, the Soviet Embassy has mounted an exhibition of photographs in the reading room of the National Library in Victoria depicting the political, social, cultural and economic development of the USSR in those years.

CSO: 4420

CATTLE ACCORD SIGNED WITH AUSTRALIA

Victoria NATION in English 25 Oct 79 pp 1, 2

[Text] A Seychellois-Australian cattle project agreement of much importance to the development of our livestock industry was signed this morning at State House between President France Albert Rene and the Australian High Commissioner to Seychelles, Mr. Hugh A. Dunn.

Following the signing, in the presence of Dr. Maxime Ferrari, the Minister for Planning and Development, and the Minister of State in the President's Office responsible for Agriculture, Mr. Karl St. Ange, Mr Rene thanked the Australian Government for the valuable co-operation extended in the project, which started some time ago, on behalf of the people and Government of Seychelles.

Replying, Mr. Dunn said that it was symbolic of the close Seychellois-Australian co-operation that had taken place so far that the agreement for the project be signed some time after the launching of the programme. The High Commissioner expressed confidence that the ensuing bi-governmental co-operation would be successful and would contribute to the welfare of the Seychellois people.

The two-year cattle project ratified this morning incorporates the assistance of the Australian Development Assistance Bureau of the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and is aimed at improving the quality of our dairy cattle industry.

An important part of the Australian co-operation that has already been realised was the provision of 72 high quality Australian Milking Zebu (AMZ) cattle, including 5 bulls, 14 unjoined heifers, 4 incalf heifers and 49 in-calf cows, all of which arrived in the Republic in July this year.

Under the agreement, Australia also provides certain necessary equipment and an Australian dairy expert.

The equipment provided includes a PH Meter, a mechanical to-loading balance and a mechanical convection oven. Leucacethala seeds are also provided for so as to enrich the cattle diet with protein.

The Australian expert, Dairy Production Advisor Don Battese, arrived in Seychelles earlier this month to co-operate with Seychellois personnel working on the project and to supervise its progress. Mr. Battee will be here for a year.

Apart from those mentioned, all other personnel, equipment and materials are to be provided by the Seychelles Government.

CSO: 4420

FRONT RESUMES REGULAR PUBLICATION OF 'THE PEOPLE'

Victoria NATION in English 7 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

THE Seychelles People's Progressive Front announced today that it will be resuming regular publication of its newspaper "The People". The first issue is expected to be on sale on Friday in time for the opening of the Front's first annual Congress.

A spokesman for the Front said:

"The "People" newspaper first appeared in 1964 as the SPUP Party organ, explaining the policies of the Party and motivating the people in the struggle for freedom from colonial rule.

"For various reasons and mostly because those responsible for its publication were otherwise engaged in various other important activities, regular publication stopped in 1977.

"Our last issue appeared last year after the Conference of Progressive Parties of the South West Indian Ocean.

"The Central Executive Committee now feels that there is a need for 'The People' to reappear to play its proper role in the political life of the country as the official organ of the Seychelles People's Progressive Front.

"The newspaper will be the same size but will have a new format.

"The issue coming out on Friday will be in commemoration of the SPPF first annual Congress. Thereafter we hope to publish once a month with a wide range of articles covering all sections of the community—children, youth, women, the workers, the Branches etc.

"Many of the articles will, we hope, be written by the readers themselves, especially about Branch activities and other subjects which are both interesting and contribute towards our development.

REVISION OF EXCHANGE RATE OF SEYCHELLES RUPEE ANNOUNCED

Victoria NATION in English 5 Nov 79 pp 1, 2

[Text]

IN order to stabilise the exchange rate of the Seychelles rupee, the Government has decided to untie the rupee from the pound Sterling and refix its value in terms of the Special Drawing Right (SDR). The new exchange rate, which will take effect from today Monday November 5, 1979, will be SR 8.3197—one Special Drawing Right. This is the rate computed through the pound Sterling rates for the Seychelles rupee and the SDR prevailing on November 5 and does not involve either a devaluation or a revaluation.

The Seychelles rupee has been traditionally linked to the pound at a fixed rate of £0.075 per rupee (or £1 = SR 13.33). This relationship has outlived its relevance and usefulness. Since Seychelles is now pursuing an independent economic policy, the exchange rate should more properly function as an instrument of such policy. An automatic rise or fall with Sterling is therefore no longer

relevant. The advantages of a Sterling peg have also diminished with the decreasing share of pound Sterling in the international transactions of Seychelles.

In changing the basis for the determination of the exchange rate, the Government has also taken into consideration the need for a stable exchange rate which has become increasingly important in recent months. Foreign exchange markets have been going through major upheavals as several countries apply drastic measures to fight rising inflation and growing threat of recession. Exchange rates have become highly volatile thereby undermining the stability of domestic prices. A link to a single currency has the disadvantage of making the Seychelles rupee as volatile as the currency to which it is linked.

The Government has therefore decided to adopt the SDR as the new exchange standard.

The SDR is an international unit of value adopted by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). It is a composite of 16 major currencies, many of which belong to the countries which are becoming important sources of tourism receipts for Seychelles. A peg to the SDR means that after the 5th November 1979, the exchange rate of the rupee against other currencies including pound Sterling will move up or down according to the fluctuations of the exchange rates of those currencies against the SDR. However since the value of the SDR represents the weighted average value of 16 currencies, ex-

cessive fluctuations will be avoided and a large measure of stability in the external value of the rupee will be maintained.

To enable the Seychelles Monetary Authority and the banks to carry out necessary administrative arrangements in connection with the change-over, banks have been instructed by the Monetary Authority to suspend all foreign exchange transactions today except as may be necessary to meet the emergency requirements of tourists and travellers. Normal foreign exchange transactions will be resumed without any restrictions tomorrow.

CSO: 4420

NEW RADIO PROGRAMME TO COMBAT RUMORS DESIGNED

Victoria NATION in English 2 Nov 79 pp 1, 2

[Text]

YOUR newspaper, NATION, is to become the first ever morning daily in Seychelles and instead of five issues per week, you will now have six. The change is to be effected in the very near future, as soon as the last technical problem has been solved.

Radio Seychelles is to launch a new Creole programme called "Vrait ou la langue?" The 15-minute weekly programme is aimed at combatting rumours and letting the people know the true facts behind malicious insinuations. The first programme will be broadcast at 7.15 p.m. tomorrow.

These two developments are in line with the Government Information Department's aims of providing the people with a constantly improving, factual and objective information service.

Since the Revolution of June 5th 1977, the Information Services have, without great fanfare, been steadily improving and developing the media at its disposal to provide a free-flow of information in both directions, permitting the people to educate themselves, and also to project the true image of the country abroad.

NATION: From the miniature sheets which replaced "Seychelles Bulletin" at independence, your newspaper is now the size it is and eight-pages daily, with a 12-page issue every Friday. We have even published up to 20 pages for commemorative issues.

The contents of the paper have also changed dramatically within the past 30 months. National news now cover all aspects of life and development, including health, education and culture.

And of course there are more pictures than before to illustrate both national and international events. A new development in this context is that since last week we have our own photographic laboratory based in the same building as our editorial office.

Another improvement is in the delivery. You can now obtain your copy at your neighbourhood shop.

RADIO SEYCHELLES: The changes here have been even more revolutionary. The station used to rely on foreign broadcasting organisations for most of its programmes, including news bulletins. Most of the broadcasts were also in English only.

Now we have a section which deals only with news and current affairs, preparing our own daily news bulletins in English, French and Creole and other programmes making use of a broad variety of despatches obtained through monitoring, the teleprinters and our own documentation centres.

This work is complemented by the Educational, Cultural and Musical Section which produces a great variety of interviews, talks and shows, aimed not only at helping and entertaining listeners, but also to revive old-time music, tradition and customs—our culture.

Both sections are backed by the technical division, which assures not only good studio sound quality, but can now also provide direct voice reporting from most places on Mahe, Praslin and La Digue, as well as from reporters on missions abroad.

And of course Radio Seychelles is now on the air for longer hours, including the weekend when we broadcast non-stop from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m.

SAP: To project the true image of our country abroad and to inform other nations of the true economic, social and political developments, we have set up the Seychelles Agence Presse (SAP).

This national news agency is only a few weeks old and has already published five bulletins in English and French. These are despatched to many news agencies, particularly in non-aligned countries. SAP played a key role during the recent attempts at destabilization, by sending despatches on the true facts of the events to the News Agencies Pool of Non-Aligned countries and other international agencies, thus helping to counteract the wild and speculative reports in some foreign media.

From this modest beginning SAP aims to develop as rapidly as possible to the stage where it can despatch news about Seychelles daily via telex, thus contributing to the new world information order.

This brief report outlines what the Information Services are doing not only to keep the people informed but also to provide the means for self-education in order to allow them a better way of life. We do not cater to sensationalism.

We are at the service of the nation to help everyone to do his share, in his own sphere, for the development of our country and our people.

Our columns and air time are open to anyone with the same objective.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

POLICE MOBILE UNIT H.Q.--A formal contract for the first phase of the construction of a headquarters for the Police Mobile Unit at Petit Paris, was signed last Friday at Unity House. The Principal Secretary of Works, Mr. Maxime Fayon signed the contract on behalf of the Government and Mr. M Jowett signed on behalf of the contractors, Mahe Construction Limited. Among those present at the ceremony were the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Max Fontaine and the Deputy British High Commissioner, Mr Michael Copson. The first phase of the project will provide offices, messing and training facilities together with a lorry garage and maintenance base. Twenty-two three-bedroom flats will also be provided for married officers and their families as well as for the single officers. The additional accommodation is expected to alleviate the crowded conditions existing at the Mont Fleuri barracks. The contract which costs over five million rupees is being financed by the British Government from the U.K./Seychelles 1977 loan.
[Text] [Victoria NATION in English 5 Nov 79 p 2]

NATIONAL MARINE SCHOOL OPENED--The Seychelles National Marine School was officially opened this morning by the Minister of Education and Information, Mr. James Michel. In his opening speech, Minister Michel thanked the French Government for financing the project and added that this agreement between our two countries was of great political and economic importance. He underlined that the school would help to develop our young sailors' seamanship and also play a great part in our economic independence. He explained that our territorial waters were very rich and we had to exploit our riches to help our country attain economic independence. Present at the ceremony were the French Ambassador in Seychelles, Mr. Francis Dore; the Minister for Administration and Political Organisation, Mr Guy Simon; the Minister for Economic Development and Planning, Dr. Maxime Ferrari; Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Jacques Hodoul; Minister of Social Services, Mr. P. Loizeau and the British High Commissioner, Mr. John Pugh.
[Text] [Victoria NATION in English 8 Nov 79 p 1]

OIL EXPLORATION ENTERS DRILLING PHASE--It has been announced by the Department of Economic Planning and Housing that Amoco Oil Company have contracted with the Diamond M Company of Houston, Texas for a Drill Ship, the "Diamond

M. Drazin", to proceed to Seychelles to undertake the drilling which is part of the oil exploration programme under their Petroleum Exploration and Development Lease signed by the President on June 30th 1977. The drilling phase is the result of a long period of seismic and geological investigations of the sea-bed surrounding Seychelles. Amoco has a geologist looking at the geological structure of various granitic islands to compare materials that they will eventually drill out from the well. The drill ship will be preceded by a warehouse ship carrying the technical stores and supplies needed for the drilling programme, two work boats and a 14-seater helicopter for communications with the shore. The estimated cost of the drilling programme which is expected to start early in 1980 is about ten million US dollars. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 9 Nov 79 p 1]

COURT CASES POSTPONED—Twelve people appeared in court on Monday afternoon in connection with the October 11 and 12 disturbances. They all pleaded not guilty and their cases have been postponed to Monday December 17 starting at 8.30 a.m. and will go on for one whole week. The twelve are Rene Laporte, Barry Laporte, Eribert Dufresne, Selby Nicette, Lewis Barallon, Winsley Barallon, Mike Bacco, Edmond Estico, Peter Chung-Loye, Kitaco, Ernest, Tessa Thomas and Evans Bacco. Another court case which has aroused great public interest concerns "receiving stolen property," allegedly from a theft of a large amount of building materials from the Public Works Department. The five, Pierre Hoareau, Josephine Jasmin, Marcelia Tirant, Clement Delpech and Andy Confait, have all pleaded not guilty and will appear in court for trial either at the end of the year or next year. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 31 Oct 79 p 1]

SEDITIONOUS NEWSLETTER—The Police are aware that several copies of a seditious newsletter headed "Mouvement Pour La Resistance" are in circulation in Seychelles. The police have already recovered a number of copies of this illegal publication. Members of the public are advised that possession of this newsletter constitutes an offence contrary to Section 55 (2) of the Penal Code, punishable with imprisonment. Any person in possession of such publication should hand it over to the nearest Police Station. Failure to do so will lead to arrest and prosecution. [Text] [Victoria NATION in English 30 Oct 79 p 1]

ARAB SOLIDARITY—Two Seychelloises left the Republic last night to attend the International World Conference of Solidarity with Arab People in the Portuguese capital, Lisbon. They are Mrs. Rita Simon and Miss Eileen Adonis, the secretary of the Pointe La Rue SPPF Branch. The five-day conference will start on November 2nd and the main topic of discussion will be the Palestinian question. [Text] [Victoria NATION 31 Oct 79 p 1]

TOURISM INCREASES—From 1st January to 30th September this year 60,119 visitors arrived in Seychelles. This represents an increase of 30 per cent over the same period last year. France is the leading market with a total of 11,699 visitors, an increase of 33 per cent over 1978. The United Kingdom and the Irish Republic come next with 9,900 visitors or yet another 33 per cent increase over the same period last year. Then come Italy with

6,347 (81 per cent increase) and the Federal Republic of Germany with 3,461 visitors (25 per cent increase). There is also a clear continuing indication of growth of visitors to Seychelles from the Middle East (201 per cent increase over 1978) followed by the Indian Sub-Continent (162 per cent increase) and Reunion (36 per cent increase). [Text]
[Victoria NATION in English 30 Oct 79 p 1]

CSO: 4420

PRESIDENT STEVENS REAFFIRMS GOVERNMENT'S PRIORITY ON AGRICULTURE

AB251925 Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 16 Nov 79 p 1 AB

[Excerpts] President Stevens has reaffirmed that the priority of government is on agriculture. Speaking during a visit yesterday to the army agricultural farm at Gbon-Tarrawalli and Madina in the Makari Gbanti Chiefdom, Bombali District, Northern Province, President Stevens recalled his recent visit to the United States, where he was impressed with the greatest awareness and attention given to agriculture.

He said that a nation's prestige depends on its agricultural production, and appealed to Sierra Leoneans to grow more agricultural produce. He emphasized that available lands in the country should be utilized for agricultural purposes.

President Stevens said the project was a shining example other Sierra Leoneans to emulate.

Earlier, in welcoming President Stevens to Tolakor, the force commander and minister of state, Brigadier J. S. Momoh, recalled the opening of the Siaka Stevens barracks at Teko two years ago when he made a pledge that the army would avail themselves of the opportunities provided by the rural environment, particularly in agriculture.

He described the army's example as a challenge to all Sierra Leoneans to grow more rice and emphasized that with the lands available could offset the importation of rice, which is using up a lot of our foreign exchange earnings.

SIERRA LEONE

AGRICULTURE MINISTER CALLS FOR AID IN RICE PRODUCTION

AB232005 Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 15 Nov 79 p 2 AB

[Excerpt] The Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Dr Joe Jackson, who is currently leading a five-man delegation to the FAO Biennial Conference in Rome, has appealed to industrialized countries of the commonwealth to help Sierra Leone achieve self-sufficiency in its staple food.

Dr Jackson explained Sierra Leone's position in producing its staple food, rice, and called on the commonwealth to organize its programs according to geographic and economic regions and sub-regions.

The agriculture minister, who was contributing to the commonwealth food and agriculture ministerial meeting, stressed the need for using competent local expertise and institutions in project identification, formulation and implementation because of the high fees incurred for expatriates.

The meeting adopted a ten-point resolution calling for closer cooperation among countries within the commonwealth in various fields, including transfer of appropriate technology.

CSO: 4420

FIVE MILLION LEONE INTEREST-FREE LOAN RECEIVED

AB231930 Freetown DAILY MAIL in English 16 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 A3

[Excerpts] Two agreements--one for a 5 million Leone interest-free loan and the other in line with the international monetary fund's request to reduce expenditure--were signed last evening in Freetown between Finance Minister Mr Francis Minah and a group of businessmen from the Netherlands.

The loan agreement, which was signed by Mr Minah on behalf of the government and the managing director of the Netherlands Investments Bank for Developing Countries, Mr Alexander Pfaeltzer, on behalf of the Dutch Government, has a 15-year life span with a grace period of 5 years.

According to Mr Pfaeltzer, the loan agreement is unique in that Sierra Leone is not tied to buy only "made-in-Holland" goods. He added that the loan, which will be evaluated every one to two years, will be remitted into the accounts of the Bank of Sierra Leone in the Algemene Bank Nederland (ABN) in Amsterdam.

The central buyers will in turn use the amount on Sierra Leone's request whenever this country wants to make external purchases (of goods) for development purposes.

The second agreement was also signed by Minister Minah and the director of the Holland-based central buyers, Mr J.L.N. Hofste. Commenting on the agreement with the central buyers, Mr Minah said it was in line with the IMF request to Sierra Leone to reduce its expenditure. The pact now means that most of this country's external purchases will now be done by the central buyers and not by the London-based Crown Agents.

CSO: 4420

THREE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLANS GOAL TO MOVE TOWARD SOCIALISM

Dar es Salaam UHURU in Swahili 12 Nov 79 p 6

[Editorial: "Our Views"]

[Text] An important session concerned with the development of the islands is now being held in the city of Zanzibar. This is a session of the permanent planning commission, which was opened the day before yesterday by the chairman of the revolutionary council, Aboud Jumbe.

During this week, those attending the session will obtain the opportunity to hear various reports about development in the islands; they will be able to evaluate what success has been obtained in implementing the Three Year Development Plan which began last year, and they will be told what matters need to be improved and developed.

When he opened this session, the chairman of the revolutionary council called to mind the fact that when the commission which is meeting now was established, there were financial problems and problems relating to technology and power. This fact can be withheld with the result that it would be impossible to implement anything which has been planned.

Thus, the fact that this commission has been able to continue and to work in the face of all these problems is praiseworthy. Also there is no doubt at all that this commission has helped greatly in developing, pointing out and making clear good means of promoting development in the islands of Tanzania.

Another matter of greater significance during the session which is being held now is that, in considering past work and evaluating where it was successful and where it was unsuccessful, the commission will be in a better position to promote development plans in the future.

The basic objectives of development in the islands are known. Jumbe mentioned some of these objectives in his opening speech. He called to mind the need for increasing cash and food crops for the sake of obtaining foreign exchange for the country and food which is now insufficient for the requirements of the citizens.

After the present session of the planning commission, it is expected that better means of obtaining these objectives will be provided. These means have already produced considerable and important work and what will be ahead is implementation.

As Jumbe said, the planning commission is composed of citizens and the work of implementing those things which seem to be useful concerns all the citizens. This is the first important matter because without implementation, success can not be attained.

In agriculture the citizens must cultivate to achieve the level which has been set; they must use technology to obtain large harvests. In industries the workers must work to produce more and better goods. After having good plans, these are the sole means of attaining success and resolving our economic problems, and our food and development problems in general.

The main thing to bear in mind is that we are building socialism. In drawing up plans and in implementation, our constant goal must be to move toward socialism. Because this is the means which we decided would lead us to true development for the benefit of all.

CSO: 4407

TOGO

BRIEFS

FORMER DIPLOMAT ARRESTED--Wokena Lawson, former diplomat assigned to Paris and brother of former Lt Col Merlaud Lawson, has been arrested. Merlaud Lawson was recently sentenced to death in absentia during the "mercenaries' trial." [Text] [Dakar AFRICA in French No 115 Nov 79 p 15]

TOGO-BRAZIL RELATIONS--The Brazilian ambassador to Togo resident in Accra, Ghana, paid a farewell visit to President Gnassingbe Eyadema on 13 November 1979. On this occasion he disclosed that his country was going to open an embassy in Lome within a short time in order to strengthen the ties between Togo and Brazil. [AB261545 Lome TOGO PRESSE in French 14 Nov 79 pp 1, 3 AB]

CSO: 4400

PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT TO BE REPEALED

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 22 Oct 79 pp 1, 3

[Article by June Decter]

[Text] Uganda's 1967 Public Order and Security Act, more commonly known as the Preventive Detention Act, will be repealed shortly. In an interview at State House, Entebbe Saturday, President Godfrey Binaisa said: "We intend doing away with the Preventive Detention Act." He said the legislation is almost ready for the law's repeal and for a new more lenient statute.

Binaisa said that attorney general Stephen Ariko has prepared the legislation, and it will be presented during the present session of the National Consultative Council, Uganda's interim parliament.

Binaisa's government has come under criticism lately for retaining people under this law which was introduced in 1967 during the presidency of Dr Milton Obote. President Binaisa, who was Obote's attorney general at the time, resigned because of his objections to this act by which people could be detained for up to five years without trial.

Within the past week, five prominent citizens, some who had been detained for over one month, were released. When asked how these releases were obtained, Binaisa said that despite the fact that there is presently no legislation which enables the government to review the cases of detainees, a review commission has been set up in the ministry of internal affairs. "I also keep a constant watch on the situation," the president said.

Binaisa said that the people who have been released from detention, have been freed without any conditions at all. "they are just told to go home and continue as before with their businesses," he said.

Binaisa said that in all there are 200 people in detention. The list includes former members of deposed dictator Idi Amin's State Research Bureau and Public Safety Unit, and people allegedly involved in undermining the government.

He said that although it was difficult to prove or disprove the guilt of many detainees, "a number of them are not as innocent as they would like us to believe."

The President said that the detention act will be replaced "with a more relaxed form of legislation, just to maintain public order and security. We shall only concern ourselves with putting people out of circulation. They will be free to live with their wives and families."

He said that in the new law, a review committee made up of lay men and women and presided over by a high court judge, will present reports on detainees to the administrator of the act. The administrator will be bound by the recommendation of the review committee.

"This is the only way we found that can conform to the protection of human rights and at the same time protect the majority against the minority who are bent on doing mischief," the president said.

Binaisa also talked about the increased security measures which, in his words, "have reduced or almost eliminated the killings in Kampala." He said the improvement in the security situation was due to several factors, "a lot of work by security, army, and police, particularly the Tanzanian police who were lent to us to help our police. We clamped a curfew on Kampala, and increased our patrol cars. These measures helped us round up and arrest a number of people, about 20 really bad ones."

Speaking about other matters, the president said for the up and coming donor's conference for Uganda which will be held in Paris, it was agreed that the report made by a delegation of experts from Commonwealth countries last June would be used as the basic document as far as recommendations for reconstruction and rehabilitation are concerned.

He said that both western and socialist countries were invited to the conference, but added that he had not received much response from socialist countries yet.

In recent meetings with British and American government officials Binaisa said that both governments have given assurances of increased assistance.

When asked about relations with African countries who were former allies of Amin, Binaisa said that his recent talks with Zairean President Mobutu Sese-Seko went very well.

CSO: 4420

GANG MURDERS FIVE VILLAGERS IN KYEBANDO

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 30 Oct 79 pp 1, 3

[Text]

FIVE people including a two-and-half year old baby girl and her mother were murdered yesterday at Kyebando village about four miles on Gayaza Road. Villagers said the gang numbered more than seven men and wore army uniforms.

An eye witness, Mr John Kimbugwe said the thugs arrived in the village about 7.30 pm in a "Baby Fiat" car which they parked at the road side. "These men jumped out of their car which they had just robbed from one man near Kyebando and started ordering everyone to enter his house."

As the first victim, Kimbugwe was given a violent slap and asked to identify himself. "I did this and then they asked me to produce money. I had only 800/- which they took but I was lucky they never shot me."

Those murdered are Kagan-da, an employee of Uganda Hotels, Mrs Nabankima and her infant daughter Joyce, Paul Mubiru Mukasa formerly with Radio Uganda and until his death an employee of Kampala City Council education department and Silas, a son of Siriri. The sixth victim G. William Kateregga, is in critical condition at Mulago Hospital.

One of the thugs, Abbey Sekimwanyi, is being guarded in Mulago Hospital after receiving a severe beating from the villagers yesterday morning. Sekimwanyi is alleged, to be the leader of a seven-man gang that has been staying in a hired house in Kyebando and a well known face in the village.

According to one of the residents, the thugs had dropped pamphlets threatening residents for some time. Last Thursday the gang is claimed to have murdered a young man in the same area.

Last Thursday residents of Kyebando with the assistance of their mukaka chief formed the ten-call house system and the residents were meeting yesterday night when the gang struck and ordered them back into their houses.

One of the thugs was burnt alive. Another one is reported to be in police custody.

"When we went to take a look at the house where Sekimwanyi and his thugs were alleged to have stayed, we were met by an angry mob of residents who had set fire to all the property in the house. Some of the items burnt included mattresses, a motorcycle,

eight radio cassettes, four television sets, a bag of rice and a big bundle of bank notes.

John Kabisura whose wife was shot dead in the rampage, said he had 8500/- in the house which the thugs took away. He explained: "They killed my wife and Paul Muhiru Mukisa because the deceased told them they knew the killers. It is very sad — we need government assistance because they may strike again."

During a search in Sekimwanyi's house, the residents found 16 identity cards signed by him. He is said to be the director of Bukoto Trading Company. There were also bank documents from the Libyan Uganda Arab Bank in Kampala.

An elderly lady complained of one "funny" UTC bus which has been lying idle near Kye-bande for some time and she expressed fear that it could be harbouring thugs that have been terrorising the village.

Her concern was shared by a man who said that for almost a week now residents have been hearing big gun shots originating from this abandoned bus at night. They appealed to the authorities of the bus to take it away.

By 11.00 p.m. yesterday about 30 police and army men had already arrived in the village. But it was not clear how long they would stay in the village.

WORSENING CONDITIONS IN KAMPALA DESCRIBED

Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 7 Nov 79 p 23

[Article by Alego-Okoo: "Kampala: Now But a Shadow of Its Glory"]

[Text]

TODAY, nearly two decades after, I have not forgotten that as a toddler I sat astride my father's neck, well gripped by him of course, to catch a glimpse of the long awaited Uhuru pomp. My father — then an old man — wanted me to enjoy my every right of vision, to feast the eyes. To him, I guess, I was a future leader. Now that the future has come I am amazingly none other than a simple writer. However, what I saw on October 9, 1962 is still vividly remembered.

Indeed, I watched it all happen at Kololo Airstrip in Kampala; the traditional dancers, the national anthem, the last downward trip of the Union Jack, being displaced and replaced by the beautiful red, yellow and black striped Uhuru flag.

Dr. Milton Obote, Idi Amin Dada, Yusuf Lule and Godfrey Binaisa were all there. It is ironical that Idi Amin, who later became the tyrant of recent memory, was at that time such an obsequious soldier. A few lugubrious colonialists to whom Uhuru had come too soon, were there all the same, to witness dependence change into independence.

Around me and dwarfed by me were innumerable Asians and Africans in a highly jubilant mood; waving miniature Uhuru banners, jumping, singing and eagerly waiting to participate, in the Uhuru day festival. I was there, which is to admit that as a nursery school toddler I witnessed Dr. Milton Apollo Obote being ushered to power to mark Uganda's emancipation from colonial bondage. Yes I was there to see Obote displace and replace Sir Walter Coutts who warned him that Idi Amin could cause him troubles in future.

Milton Obote rose and then fell to mark the end of the first instalment of Uganda's independence epoch. On January 25, 1971, as a secondary school teenager I watched impartially, Milton Obote being displaced and replaced by his one-time servile officer in the advent of the sanguinary regime of Amin.

Departure

In remonstrance against despotism I, like many others, gave up the company of my friends and the prospects of my education, and made an impromptu departure from Kampala via my foot for what at that time seemed an unknown destination. That in itself,

interrupted my hitherto continuous stay in Kampala. Nevertheless I have all along regarded myself as a Ugandan; but only in so far as education is concerned. Which is good enough reason to explain how difficult it has been for me to douse my insatiable love for Kampala.

I must admit that leaving Kampala at that time made me feel like a fish out of water. It therefore suffices to admit here that for as long as Amin ruled I missed Kampala and its beauty. For days on end I prayed for his downfall. I deplored his rule. His accession to power plus his savage anarchy reminded me precisely of the day Uganda became independent. In Obote's days, as I can remember, Kampala, Uganda's metropolis had become such a cosmopolitan Centre.

From afar Kampala's seven hills; Makerere, Mulago, Kololo, Nakasero, Naguru, Bugolobi and Mayunga could be seen, beautifully decorated with university, hospital, shops and offices to name only a few. Whites, Asians and Africans live in harmony, though, along undefined racial lines. Whites stayed on Kololo and Nakasero hills while Africans stayed at Kawempe, Kibuga and Nakawa. Asians lived in their business premises. The hill residents varied from the very rich at the top to the very poor at the bottom.

Between the hills were slum dwellers of Kanyo Wabigalo and Nyamwungo, where squatters were usually hostile and out-lawed even for a few who chose to commute from their peri-urban homes to place of work. This co-existence was by all means admirable.

Tyranny

However, Amin's accession plus the tyranny that followed ended the moribundity of the co-existence. In his anarchy he gave away shops, factories, farms and other business enterprises formerly owned by foreigners to his kith and kin as though they were his property. Today every Ugandan indicts him of the mis-managed economy.

In April, 1979 in absentia, I watched Amin being not only displaced and replaced by Yusuf Lule but also being misplaced in what turned out to be an ephemeral third instalment of the independence epoch, as he was a few weeks later displaced and replaced by Godfrey Binaisa, in what political scientists now call an experience of emancipation in a very rapid succession. As a matter of fact, the Binaisa regime rekindled my childhood memory. The memory which made me nostalgic and succumb to the decision to revisit Kampala. I did!

I was checked in at the border post of Busia without much ado, but no sooner did I step on Ugandan soil than I saw my luggage, mistaken for contraband, set ablaze by armed officers. I was briefly pushed, slapped and then ordered to vamoose. The transport cost from Busia to Kampala is about 10 Kenya shillings or 200 Uganda shillings. With strings attached of course.

The countless roadblocks along the way are manned by some venal soldiers. That journey via Iganga and Jinja cost me my watch, camera, belt, a piece of soap, hat, spectacles, films, portable typewriter, each at every other roadblock plus a few answers to some very funny and irritating questions such as, what is what for, and the rest.

Twenty times I came across these roadblocks and 20 times I bribed the soldiers for my safe-passage. I almost got myself permanently depraved and I must admit that when I returned to Nairobi I met the high cost of readjusting myself to this fast-becoming corruption-proofed society. I went into all that trouble to satisfy my nostalgia only to end up in chagrin as most of my childhood friends were long killed. Which meant that I had little else to do in Kampala but get out.

At the time of my visit this 90-year-old Kampala stank a mixture of graft and blood. The new names of roads confused me considerably. I often lost my way and often gave somebody some money to guide me to some place because it does not work otherwise in Kampala. Seemingly, the city is full of young men and women who have so far been devoured by avarice and cupidity. These spivs are everywhere; in the bars; offices and on the pavement.

Nothing works in Kampala, not even the desire to travel out of this metropolis. I went to a public transport office intending to book for a seat. I was told or rather daunted that the standing order of the company was such that you book for the seat and travel three weeks later. I found out, later that the clerk was in fact putting it to me that no bribery, no service! When I next visited the counter I knew how to pose and just how much to put across. I made it. Magendo, or rather robbery without violence.

From my eclectic trip, I found that Kampala is in a sorry state, so much so that even Captain Lugard who pioneered it in 1890 would lament on seeing it today. It has been directly hit by anarchy. Unprepared for the third republic, Kampala has particularly suffered a steady decline.

Factories and shops long closed for lack of spare parts, commodities and competent management. Plantations and other businesses in the proximity have been abandoned by the Nubian proprietors. Some plantations have given way to forests for lack of regular labour-force. Roads and railways have not been repaired for a long time and in some cases have disappeared for want of use. Farm produce as a result, no longer reach Kampala.

The markets are almost closed because of the dearth of farm produce. The few vegetables that can be found in the markets go for exorbitant and uncontrolled prices. Mulago Hospital, once regarded as the biggest and best equipped in this part of Africa, had no medicine, medical facilities and qualified personnel.

Attracted

The city council clinics and maternity homes have long been closed. Qualified personnel in both private and public sectors have been attracted out of Uganda. Water, electricity and telephone services are all in a mess. The manholes overflow with human waste. To get a 10 cent postage stamp from the general post office is flaky. Garbage has piled up into mounds here and there along the roads. All of which are now messed by the stampede of maggots.

Ugandans are by all means dissatisfied with the third republic. They have formed publicly and secretly a number of opposing political parties. They say that Binaisa's anarchy is in dire paralysis. The few teachers, doctors and other public servants I talked to, have not been paid for months and don't expect to be paid for months to come. Their pay-packets get mysteriously misplaced. The shortage of teachers in government-aided schools is the direct consequence of this mismanagement.

Useless

A university student told me that they don't have lecturers at Makerere, not even the worst ones. Inflation has made the cost of living to jump by 1,000 per cent and the Ugandan currency has accordingly become useless. All being the long-term effects of Amin's misrule. Some Ugandans say that Binisa's failure is mainly due to the fact that he is faced with opposition from Lule's, Obote's and Amin's supporters most of who are said to be responsible for the present terrorism directed towards marring Binisa's image to the outside world.

The rule of the gun going on in Uganda might adversely affect Kampala so much as to revert it to where it was before Captain Lugard put up his camp on Kampala hill. It might become a bush once more with guerrillas acting the reverend beasts.

The shops in the city's business centre have been smashed and looted. In some places only frames of the building structures have remained. Grass can be seen forcing its way through the roofs. Goats and cows graze in the compounds of parliament building and conference centres. Cow dung smells the city over. Lack of basic wants have entailed grafts. Young and old people stills can be seen selling almost everything ranging from sweets to automatic guns. Sometimes guns are bartered with food.

Further autopsy revealed most Ugandans prefer venturing on the black markets to regular markets; where commodities sell for up to five times their shop prices.

Business and commerce has not fully recovered from the wounds Amin inflicted upon them in his eight years of misrule. Occasionally a shop can be found open here and there, but getting an item from them is another thing altogether. Often, shoppers queue for a long time only to find that whatever is wanted has been sold out. It would also be palpable luck to find anything in the state controlled shops where the prices are comparatively low.

In fact shopping in Kampala is bad not only for the time but also for the pocket. A bunch of matooke sells for 60/-, one kilogram of meat 70/-, sugar 80/- per kilogram, 180/- for a two kiln-tin of cooking fat, 25/- for one bar of soap, you pay 30/- for $\frac{1}{2}$ litre of milk, 300/- for a tin of kerosene and 40/- for one packet of cigarettes.

Being victims of ever-worsening circumstances people become particularly organised in whatever they do. One example of such organised conduct can be seen whenever they want to buy anything or use any facilities. I found it rather ridiculous to queue up for a newspaper from a news vendor and food from a Shauri yako hotel. But, when I found an old woman at the bus terminus who had stood in the queue for three days to catch a bus to Entebbe, I felt more compassionate than amused.

Nothing works in Kampala without a queue of people. It is amazing that even for my pre-booked seat in a Nairobi-bound bus, I had to line up and for a few hours too. Life in Kampala is even worse for tobacco addicts. Only once in a week are shops supplied with tobacco. Even then, tobacco addicts are required to buy only one packet each to last from Thursday to Thursday.

VALUE OF AMIN'S ADVISORY BOARD OF TRADE DEBATED

'TIMES' Should Be Scrapped

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 31 Oct 79 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] In a news conference to explain the functions of the Uganda Advisory Board of Trade, the chairman, Mr George Magezi, said, "inter alia," that the central bank has the authority to reject the import licenses from the board on the grounds that the board's checking of the proforma invoices was not thorough. He added that foreign exchange, therefore, is a responsibility of the Bank of Uganda.

Nothing could be more correct. The people in the Bank of Uganda are trained and versed in matters of international trade. They are also at home with matters pertaining to international financing. They also know how bogus proforma invoices can be obtained. Further, they have the machinery to monitor whether monies allocated for a specific item have been used to import that item or have been converted to other uses not beneficial to the nation's economy.

It is for this reason that businessmen, and ordinary citizens alike, have been begging that all import and export control operations be solely controlled by the Bank of Uganda. People have complained about the long delays they suffer by the sluggish manner in which the Uganda Advisory Board of Trade processes their applications for import licenses.

Apparently, if what the chairman says is true, these delays may be caused by competent people trying to do the job for which they are not particularly trained to perform. For if the Bank of Uganda can reject applications that have been processed by the board then it means that there is unnecessary duplication of work and effort which this country can ill afford during this rehabilitation and reconstruction period.

It is a known fact that Idi Amin created the Uganda Advisory Board of Trade among the 85 odd boards so as to give plums to some of his cronies as thanks for services rendered.

Any person with a minimum of economics knowledge will tell you that if one person can do it then why employ two! If the Bank of Uganda can do the work, why should we have another appendage organ, which other than giving employment to some people, contributes almost nil to the development of this country?

Board Releases Statistics

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 2 Nov 79 p 3

[Text]

IN A FURTHER bid to clear itself of the charges of corruption made against it in a Kampala weekly paper, the Uganda Advisory Board of Trade yesterday released figures giving the breakdown on the import licences it submitted to the Bank of Uganda for essential commodities.

According to the figures released by the board's import department, the board has approved licences covering about 452m/- by October 14, 1979.

About half of these were approved by the Central Bank, the board's officials stated, calculating the total amount of foreign exchange allocations during the period at 228m/-.

They said these figures exclude machinery imported directly by the industries. The board lists 21 items as essential commodities, ranging from motor vehicles which won the

largest share, at 42.2m/- to sugar and wheat, with licences covering 12.1m/- and 14.4m/- respectively, down to wines and spirits, for which import licences amounting to 1.4m/- were issued.

Commodities which got big licences, besides motor vehicles, are transport equipment with 67.5m/-; pharmaceuticals with 35.5m/-, and hardware and building materials which got 19.1m/-.

The board also approved import licences for 17.9m/- worth of textiles, and for the import of foodstuffs and animal feeds for the ministry of defence and Uganda Prisoners at 12.2m/-.

It was not disclosed when the goods for which the central bank had given the allocations would arrive in the country, and a break-down of the bank's foreign exchange allocations was not available yesterday.

UGANDAN COMPANIES SAID STRUGGLING FOR SURVIVAL

Uganda Development Corporation

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 20 Oct 79 p 4

[Article by Roger Mukasa, new chairman of the UDC]

[Text] The Uganda Development Corporation was set up under an act of parliament on June 12 1952, as a limited liability company with an initial equity capital of 100/- million which was later raised to million 160/- wholly subscribed by the government.

The objectives of setting up the corporation were to facilitate the industrial and economic development of Uganda, and to promote and assist in the financing, management and establishment of new undertakings, improvement in the efficiency of existing concerns and to conduct research into industrial and mineral potentials of Uganda.

The corporation made a good start and was able to grow rapidly from the initial nucleus of three companies in 1952 (Uganda Cement Industries Ltd, TUFMAC and Lake Victoria Hotel) to a sizeable conglomerate controlling 36 subsidiary companies and having minority interest in 22 associate companies by 1970. By then the corporation had permeated into practically every sector of the economy and had interests in schemes covering agriculture, banking, financing, production of building materials, food packing and distribution, hotels and tourism, mining and mineral exploitation, steel manufacture, chemicals, metal products aviation, etc.

In other words, the corporation was fully playing the economic role for which it had been created and had earned a well-deserved reputation and credit-worthiness, both in Uganda and abroad, which placed it in good stead to secure even more funds from both local and international sources for further development.

However, to the extent that there had been pronounced and obvious tendency on the part of the corporation to hang on to too many mature schemes, which in the spirit of the act ought to have been handed over to some other

business enterprises for management so as to make room for other new development ventures; and to the extent also that the corporation had involved itself rather excessively in the distributive and managerial undertakings, many of which were rather removed from the basic objective of industrial promotion, the corporation appeared to be losing sight of the fundamental role it was expected to play in the overall development of the Country.

Thus, by the early 1970's, with or without Idi Amin, some kind of reform had become necessary. However, as it turned out, Amin did it much too haphazardly so that the end result was a systematic eventual emasculation of the entire fabric and, therefore, of the very base, both structural and functional, from which the corporation used to derive its strength and the international reputation it used to enjoy.

Amin's style of "re-organisation" took the form of creating a number of new parastatal bodies where many of the companies formerly run by UDC were transferred. However, the transfers, which were implemented by various decrees, were not accompanied by compensation to the parent corporation for the losses of its capital investment in the various company undertakings, and no statutory arrangements were made for legalising the changes or for the payment to the corporation of the loans and advances made by it to the former subsidiary and associate companies which had been alienated.

Not only that, the corporation used to earn substantial income by virtue of its being lender to or holding shares in these subsidiary and associate companies which the arbitrary transfers brought to an abrupt end. Without such income, the corporation could not sustain itself let alone undertaking new developments.

With the expulsion of the Asians in 1972, many businesses which had been abandoned, and which were not considered to be sufficiently viable and manageable by Amin's close friends, were dumped wholesale into the corporation, regardless of whether or not they were relevant to the role and purpose envisaged in the Uganda Development Corporation Act.

In fact, the corporation found itself having at one time no less than 103 companies to manage; and the whole thing had obviously become a complete and unmanageable farce. It was then that the real dismantling process began and, by the time it ended with Amin's regime, it had depleted virtually all possible sources of income and left the corporation to subsist on government subvention for the first time in its history.

The objectives of the corporation as set out in the act remain the basic guidelines to its existence and operations. In view of the country's present economic situation, and given the requisite financial resources, the corporation intends to tackle its task on the dual fronts of a short and long-term basis. In the short run the corporation has to concentrate

more on industrial rehabilitation while in the long-run it would aim at resuming and continuing in its traditional role as a development corporation.

At present, besides the few subsidiary and associate companies run by the corporation, two major development projects are nearing completion, namely, the Lake Katwe Salt Project and the Tannery Project at Jinja. These projects will have to be completed and brought into production before we embark on new ones.

We want to make a quick start on the rehabilitation and we have several new projects on the drawing board, but unless we can enlist sufficient overseas support, all these involve sizeable capital outlays and would have to wait until the corporation's financial matters have been sorted out by the government.

As a general objective, it is our intention to broaden our financial base and also strengthen our development division. We would also like to make a start on identifying, organising and giving all possible assistance to the so-called small-scale industries which are so fundamental to the eventual industrialisation of the economy but which have so far been neglected. As it is, we think undue attention is being paid to the businesses which had been developed but later abandoned by the Asians at the expense of the real Ugandan effort, by the nationals of this Country, to get involved in the industrialisation process.

Uganda Electricity Board

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 22 Oct 79 p 5

[Text] A nation's economy is measured by the expansion of her electricity supply, which provides a basic service for all its industrial development and for its domestic comfort:

It is with this background that Uganda Electricity Board, which was established in 1948 after the East Africa Power and Lighting Company, is endeavouring to render such services to the country.

"Where electricity is abundantly available, progress in all fields of human activity follows." These words are still as true as they were in 1954 when they were uttered by Queen Elizabeth II during the opening ceremony of the Owen Falls Dam named after Major E. R. Owen D.S.O.: a British officer who came to Uganda with the Portal Mission in 1893 at Jinja.

UEB is taking notice of the vital role electricity is going to play in Uganda's rehabilitation and reconstruction of its economy and the raising of the standard of living of the people.

As the board envisages an expanding economy, it is intending to build a second dam on the Nile: Proposals to this effect have already been submitted to the government.

Like many other organisations, UEB was adversely affected by the expulsion in 1973 of Asians and expatriates. The board's employees, however, are proud of their performance despite the shortages of manpower and transport and the spiralling world inflation during the eight past years.

But the board's progress is retarded by the unpaid colossal sums of money by the government, its parastatal bodies and its companies.

Outlining the problems of the board the secretary, Mr N. H. Byakika said a lot of money will be needed to rehabilitate their offices. Most of their offices were destroyed or pillaged by looters during the war.

UEB will also need some money to rehabilitate and run the cable and lamp factories at Lugazi and Jinja which were allocated to them after the departure of the Asians.

The UEB used to run a training school at Njeru for its staff and this played a big role in the supply of the required technicians. With the establishment of the Uganda Technical College at Kyambogo, the board decided to close down its Njeru training school and to depend on the U.T.C. for technicians.

Byakika says they will also continue to seek assistance from friendly countries to train their staff overseas. Britain, West Germany, Japan and Ireland have in the past helped a great deal in this exercise.

Uganda Electricity Board can with confidence assure any prospective overseas investors or Ugandan industrialists, who are considering to re-establish or start new industries in Uganda, an adequate and reliable electricity supply which is a basic factor in all modern industrial agriculture techniques.

Steel Corporation of Uganda

Kampala UGANDA TIMES in English 23 Oct 79 p 5

[Article by James Okanya: "Wanted: Steel for the Reconstruction"]

[Text] The role of steel and iron industry in Uganda's economic and social development, especially during the reconstruction period, is a big one. The Steel Corporation of Uganda, has a very vital role in the post Idi Amin era.

Its past contribution in the development of both the building and construction industry has been tremendous, though hampered by many inherent constraints. These factors have been economic, human and environmental in nature.

The cooperation's general manager, Mr A.G. Tindikahwa, clearly sees some of the nagging problems of his company. There is overemployment of skills, just as there is over-employment. "There has been a general lack of training causing a shortage of essential skills," he adds.

The gross misuse of public funds while purchasing raw materials was itself a problem stemming from shortage of foreign exchange. This triggered a chain reaction, resulting in undercapacity production.

The environmental factors may have been the most killing. There was over-bureaucratisation of business decision-making. There was undue political influence by individuals or groups. The macro-economic policies of the firm were never defined. Above all, there was a very poor system of distributing finished goods.

In the short time, the corporation aims at restoring the production output, at least to the 1971 standards. As much scrap as will be available anywhere, will be used. Several suppliers have been approached individually.

Human constraints will be removed through proper recruitment and through short-term training projects. The environmental constraints are being tackled at both government and corporation level. This means that production will be carefully planned for.

In the medium term, the firm intends to raise production to full capacity within the coming two or three years' time. Risk of loss of profits will be curbed introducing new products, be they in the raw materials or finished products level. New means of production will be introduced.

In the long run, the whole corporation will have acquired a new look. There is a possibility of the corporation exploiting the iron ore deposits at Kasheyni in Kigezi. President Godfrey Binaisa has already assured this possibility in his "scientific presidency". All gold, tin and iron mines, will be opened in Uganda in his term.

The government will, according to plan, build a new rail line in the south of the country. This will greatly help in the transportation of this bulky good. Imported raw materials will be reduced to less than 30 per cent, especially in the value-added type. There will be a technological innovation and the firm will once more be on the way to greater heights.

The Uganda Steel Corporation was established by Decree No. 25 of November 1974. When it started its varied responsibilities in 1975, it was charged with many undertakings.

It was to manufacture iron and steel products as well as establish, develop and promote industrial undertakings in the manufacture of iron and steel. The affairs of the corporation are run by a board of directors and each subsidiary company is run by a separate board of directors. These boards have been functioning at least up to the fall of Amin.

The companies involved are: Uganda Baati Ltd, which produces corrugated iron sheets, "sufurias", dabras, kettles and "karais".

Tumpeco, produces enamelware, signs and chevrons, beds and mattresses, number plates, hospital equipment.

East African Steel Products, produces barbed wire, pipes and conduit pipes.

Uganda Metal Industries, produces chain links, barbed wires and other wires.

Uganda Hoes Ltd.

Steel Manufacturers of East Africa, manufactures reinforcement irons, angles, nuts and bolts, and flats (mild steel).

Tororo Steel Works and Kalamu Ltd, produce corrugated iron sheets and ball-point pens.

Paramount Manufacturing Company, produces silencers for vehicles and exhaust pipes.

CSO: 4420

BRIEFS

BINAISA WARNING ON STRIKES—Uganda's President Binaisa, who is also Chancellor of Makerere University has called on students and staff at the university to desist from any action that might disrupt the normal working of the institution. In a statement President Binaisa said he had learned of students' agitation at Makerere and tendency in other institutions towards organizing strikes and sit downs to disrupt the normal working of the university and other education institutions. He reiterated the government readiness to investigate and seek solutions to problems in these institutions. However, the President made clear he would not accept the use of strikes as a means to settle disputes in educational institutions. "A return to normal in these institutions will assist the government in its speedy rehabilitation and therefore in the removal of problems that may have arisen," he said. "For example, such matters as staffing at the university and terms and conditions of service are already in hand and the Chancellor will soon meet with his assistants to discuss such problems. An announcement to implement students' increased allowances, will be met soon," he said. The President also appealed to those at the university to be patient and not to be misled by a few agitators who were merely looking after their selfish interests. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 1 Nov 79 p 28]

AID FROM BRITAIN—Britain will give four million sterling in aid to Uganda next year, the Overseas Development Association said yesterday. The decision was announced following a World Bank meeting of aid donors to Uganda in Paris yesterday. Britain, is also considering waiving the repayment of £16.4 million loaned to Uganda in the past, the ODA said. [Text] [Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 10 Nov 79 p 9]

CSO: 4420

COMMENTARY ON IRANIAN HOLDING OF U.S. HOSTAGES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

MOHAMMED Reza Pahlavi, formerly the Shah of Iran, has been accused of killing hundreds of Iranians during his notorious reign.

It seems that today, months after the people of Iran removed him, he may be responsible for more deaths — this time involving both Iranians and foreign nationals.

Pahlavi is in a hospital in New York, being treated for cancer (some might say there is a poetic justice there), but back in his former kingdom, innocent lives are at stake.

With the active support of Ayatollah Khomeini, a group of Iranian students are holding 100 people, most of them Americans, hostage in the US embassy in Teheran.

They have threatened to kill them if the United States government does

not return the former Shah to face charges of genocide in Iran.

Khomeini himself is an unpredictable man; he has even rebuffed an appeal from Pope John Paul II to spare the lives of the hostages.

He is right, of course, when he says that during the 50 years that the Pahlavis ruled Iran and killed innocent citizens for opposing their reign, the Catholic church said nothing.

There is nothing unique in this — the Catholic church has said little in similar situations around the world.

Khomeini is understandably bitter with the Americans, without whose support the Pahlavi dynasty would have been mercifully shorter than it turned out to be.

The Americans don't believe that the rest of the world can teach them any worthwhile lessons.

Hence, we find their arming the bellicose monarchy of Hassan in Morocco against people who are fighting for their freedom, much as the Americans themselves fought against the British.

In the latest confrontation with the Iranians, the Americans must be commended for having kept their cool. Of course, it could all be the style of Jimmy Carter.

In 1975, during the short but tragic reign of Gerald Ford, the Americans were in confrontation with Cambodia in the notorious Mayaguez incident.

Cambodians, Thais and Americans were killed when the US sent marines to rescue the crew of the merchant ship — though all of them had by that time been released.

All mankind should be thankful that it is Cyrus Vance and not Henry Kissinger who is America's secretary of state today; also that it is Carter rather than Nixon or Ford.

Nevertheless, all Arab countries must continue their efforts to persuade Khomeini to release the hostages. Even under doctrinaire Islamic law, there can be no justification for the cold-blooded murder of 100 innocent people.

LISULO PLEDGES COMMITMENT TO LIBERATE SOUTHERN AFRICA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Nov 79 p 1

[Text]

ZAMBIA will "fight tooth and nail" until the whole of southern Africa is liberated, Prime Minister, Mr Daniel Lisulo, said in Lusaka yesterday.

"The rebels and racists are doing all they can to intimidate us, but we expected this sort of thing from them," he said.

He was speaking at his office when he received 1,300 kg of drugs from Indian high commissioner to Zambia, Mr Netwar Singh.

Mr Lisulo said Zambia was grateful for the donation which had come at the right time.

The drugs would be given to the Zambia National Defence Force at the high commissioner's request and he would write instructions to the effect.

He praised India's contribution to the liberation struggle in Africa, saying it dated back to the pre-independence days of most African countries including Zambia.

"To us, when such a consignment is given, we are not surprised at all. India is a frontline country. In fact, it

has been a frontline state even before we became one," he added.

For her part, Zambia would fight to the last man until the whole of southern Africa was liberated.

Zambia would not be daunted by intimidation because a "soldier who goes to war prepares for the worst," he added.

Mr Singh pledged his country's support for Zambia in "the difficult months ahead."

"The scourge of racism and man's inhumanity to man, cast a much longer shadow than the problems of nationality or ideological conflict," he said.

Zambia's enemies were doing their utmost to stop her from contributing to the liberation struggle.

"Murderous raids have been carried out in the past year causing death and injury to innocent refugees and civilians. Zambia's vital railway route to the Indian Ocean has been disrupted.

"Now there is a threat that the maize that Zambia so desperately needs may not be allowed to come from the south. I would like to reiterate India's total support for Zambia in the difficult months ahead," he said.

NEBWE COMMENTS ON LOME II AGREEMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 13 Nov 79 p 2

[Text]

A SITUATION such as the one that existed shortly after the Lome I agreement when Zambia failed to benefit from being subscribers of the pact should not happen again during the second agreement signed recently permanent secretary for Commerce and Trade Mr Essau Nebwe said yesterday.

Opening a five-day export promotion seminar at the National Institute for Public Administration, Mr Nebwe said Zambia must step up its export machinery to ensure that she benefited from Lome II signed last month by African Caribbean and Pacific countries with the European Economic Community.

"Greater efforts are necessary in our export field if Zambia is to gain advantage of the preferential tariffs for products in the EEC markets," said Mr Nebwe.

He said there was a meeting in Nairobi on finding ways of increasing inter ACP and EEC trade including commodities that will form the basis for this trade.

Mr Nebwe told the seminar participants drawn from the export field to support and implement Zambia's commitment and contribution to the expansion of trade which will also reduce dependency on copper and broaden the base of foreign exchange earning.

Importance

His ministry attached great importance to such gatherings because it was through them that the country would be able to generate and develop interest of her existing and potential exports.

Mr Nebwe said the participants must hold serious and worthwhile discussions and expressed the hope that the recent workshop of business representatives at Zambian missions abroad would help the companies promote exports.

ZAMBIA

PARTY SECRETARY-GENERAL BLASTS BRITISH

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] Party Secretary-General Mr Mainza Chona yesterday lambasted the British government, accusing it of attempting to use "tree-to-tree monkey tricks" to rig the independence elections in Rhodesia.

He said this was aimed at creating buffer states around South Africa in order to please the racists.

Besides that Mr Chona said the Zambian economy was on the mend because the Party and its Government used loans borrowed from outside carefully.

He was speaking at Mulungushi Hall when he opened a week-long meeting of the House of Chiefs.

He said it was regrettable that towards the end of the London talks, the British government wanted to use dubious methods and rig the Rhodesian elections, to try and create a buffer state.

"The whole world is watching. If it is found that a South African puppet regime has been installed by tricks, the entire world will continue to support those who want genuine independence from the people of Zimbabwe," Mr Chona warned.

Dry Tears

If on the other hand a genuine settlement was reached, Zambia hoped all the people of Rhodesia would work together.

"Everyone will have to dry their tears and work for a happy future together as one nation. Before that is achieved, it is aluta continua (the struggle continues)," he added.

He recommended the Patriotic Front of Mr Joshua Nkomo and Mr Robert Mugabe for "putting up a gallant diplomatic fight as the one they put up in the bush."

The Front wanted a constitution which would satisfy people of all races in Rhodesia and which they could defend as representatives of the "revolutionary intelligentsia" and the masses, he added.

Mr Chona said the Muzorewa regime's blockade of Zambian maize imports highlighted the reasons why Zambia did not rely on the southern route contrary to what some critics had assumed.

This was because "all mad people" were unpredictable, he said, adding that the regime was hoping to lift the maize blockade shortly before a British appointed governor-general for Rhodesia assumed office.

Mr Chona assured the chiefs that the country's economy was "on the mend" because Zambia had used carefully all foreign loans.

"But we should work harder on the land to diversify sources of our much needed foreign exchange," he said.

He added: "Since chiefs are very important links and very influential people in their areas, it is vital that they understand this message. There is need to increase production by all the villagers."

He urged chiefs to be in the forefront of the "lima" programme ordered by President Kaunda, saying that they had to encourage peasants to grow more food by practical example.

"We should above all, warn our people against heavy drinking which should always be condemned by all of us. It is a crime to drink to the extent of forgetting one's work, one's children and one's wife or husband," Mr Chona said.

The Party chief condemned witchcraft, saying that in the urban areas it had led to child-snatching rituals.

"I want to pay tribute to the courts for the stiff sentences they give to these people and the Press for the publicity they give to the sentences."

Paramount Chief Undi said that last year 12 chiefs--including Mutupula of Mwense, Mporokoso of Mporokos, Bwalya-Mponda of Samfya and Mshawa of Chipata--died.

This year, another 12 chiefs who included Senior Chief Shakumbila of Mumbwa, Paramount Chief Chitimukulu of Kasama, Nkana of Ndola Rural, Muyombe of Isoka, Zumwanda of Lundazi and Macha of Choma, passed away.

CSO: 4420

CUSTOMS REVENUE REACHES K300 MILLION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] The department of customs and excise has netted K300 million a year, Minister of State for Finance Mr Ben Kakoma, said in Livingstone yesterday.

And this makes it one of the largest contributors to the national revenue.

Opening a customs and excise collectors' seminar, Mr Kakoma paid tribute to officers in the department for their hard work which had resulted in the achievement.

"Your department is currently one of the largest contributors to the national revenue of the country, largely due to your efforts.

"I pay tribute to all of you for the work you have been doing. Please, keep it up," he said.

But he warned officers against being complacent because there was more work ahead and they should not indulge in indiscipline because they, like any other public workers, should remember they were servants and not masters of the people.

"Bearing in mind that in your day-to-day work you are always in contact with the people, it is important that you treat the public with respect because they are your masters," Mr Kakoma said.

He added: "There is no conflict between collecting revenue and treating the people we serve with respect. We must not allow the difficult job of collecting revenue to be more difficult than it is."

The Government was aware of the accommodation and transport problems the department faced and the ministry was finding ways of solving them by utilising some of the revenue gained.

He reminded his audience, who included customs and excise acting controller, Mr Godfrey Sifaya, that housing and transport problems were common due to limited funds.

"However, officers should not allow themselves to be discouraged and efforts must continue to increase efficiency and maintain the department's image."

Mr Sifaya said he hoped the authorities would look into his department's grievances, such as transport and accomodation.

The problems had made the work of his officers, especially those at border posts difficult.

"The sooner these problems are attended to, the better for us, as well as the whole nation," Mr Sifaya said.

CSO: 4420

KAFUE CHEMICALS PLANT PLANS MAJOR EXPANSION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Nov 79 p 2

[Text]

NITROGEN Chemicals of Zambia has proposed an expansion project aimed at increasing the production capacity of the plant, the company general manager, Mr Chisambo Kapihya, has said.

He said the project was expected to increase the production capacity of the existing ammonia, nitric acid and ammonium nitrate plants and also install process facilities for the production of other fertiliser products in demand.

Mr Kapihya said at the moment the plant was producing about 4,000 bags of fertiliser per day which was about one-third of the national demand, and when the new plant was installed, production would double.

He said the proposed project would involve the expansion of the coal gasification unit and the ammonia plant by 220 tonnes of

ammonia per day as well as the expansion of the ammonium nitrate and nitric acid plants.

A new plant to manufacture ammonium sulphate for use in producing compound fertilisers would be installed, he added.

Chairman of the Zambianisation Committee and Minister of State for Labour and Social Services, Mr John Chafwa, said during a tour of the company and Kafue Textiles Limited on Thursday that his committee would not support any Zambianisation demands for the sake of it.

The minister said in order to effectively implement the programme, qualifications, experience and ability to supervise others should be considered before any attempts to Zambianise any post were made.

He said: "As long as I remain chairman of the Zambianisation Committee, I will not condone indiscipline, laziness, or

any other frictions among workers and managements."

Mr Chafwa informed union leaders, Party committee members and representatives of works councils of both companies that they were the eyes and ears of the Party and its Government and as such they should assist in implementing Zambianisation programmes and not being at loggerheads with their managements.

Mr Kapihya also complained that a number of technicians, engineers and other specialists had left the company for no apparent reasons and said this had hampered the progress of the company.

However, union leaders in his company complained that the management was training expatriate staff and that as a result Zambianisation programme was being retarded.

They argued that Zambians should be trained to take over positions now being held by expatriates. — Zana.

REPORTAGE ON INDECO LOSSES, LAY-OFFS

K12.4 Million Loss

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Nov 79 p 1

[Text] INDECO group of companies lost K12.4 million during the last financial year ended 31st March, 1979, chairman and Zimco director-general, Mr James Mapoma, announced yesterday.

But in the previous year it made a K9.2 million profit.

According to Mr Mapoma, the staggering loss was caused by uneconomic prices for products, scarcity of foreign exchange and transport problems.

Presenting the group's annual report, he said the companies most affected were Zambia Sugar which lost K11.3 million and Livingstone Motor Assemblers with a loss of K1,028,000.

Mr Mapoma expressed fear that the trend was likely to continue unless some of the companies were allowed to charge economic prices for their products.

"We hope the Government will change its policy on this matter in the near future," he said.

During the year under review, policies aimed at maximising profits and minimising losses were pursued as in the "previous year but the static prices of corporation products nullified our efforts in the wake of rising costs," he reported.

The consolidated group turnover at K406 million was, however a slight improvement over the previous year's figure of K397.8 million, while Indeco paid out a total of K119 million in excise duty, sales tax and income tax.

Reviewing the performance of the group, Mr Mapoma said balance of payments problems had continued to plague the economy, imported raw materials and spares had been difficult to find due to inadequate foreign exchange and transport from the ports.

The transport situation eased later due to the Government decision to re-open the southern route, he said.

Added to these problems, the group lost a substantial number of trained manpower because of the conditions of service which had remained unattractive.

Briefing reporters during the board of directors' meeting, Mr Mapoma said steps were taken by ZIMCO to introduce better conditions for workers in view of the high cost of living in the country.

During the year, the group employed a total of 24,777 who were paid K45 million in wages and salaries.

About 35 percent of the employees who resigned from the group were trained by the corporation, according to the report.

Following the reorganisation of Zimbo which was announced by President Kaunda early this year, he anticipated an improvement in the performance of the Indeco which has 41 companies.

He said 20 subsidiaries had altogether earned profits amounting to K18.5 million, while the rest had made a total loss of K30.7 million.

Among the companies which fared well were those whose prices were not Government controlled such as Zambia Oxygen (K1.8m), Kafue Textiles (K3.3m) and Zambia Steel and Building Supplies Limited (K4.82m).

Pricing

To appreciate the impact of poor pricing, Mr Mapoma referred to National Milling and Zambia Sugar which between them lost K13.6 million.

The Government, like any other investor, was expected to make a return on its investments, hence the need to give Indeco the go-ahead to charge economic prices, he urged.

"I realised of course, that as parastatal organisations, the companies under Indeco have a social responsibility to the nation inasmuch as they have to satisfy the genuine expectations of the shareholders by the way of reasonable return on investment.

Regarding some of the losses made by the Indeco companies, Mr Mapoma said while the production of maize meal had increased by 43,000 tonnes from 1978 figure of K1.4 million tonnes, the company had to finance an expensive expansion programme on its Cairo Road mill at a total cost of K6 million.

Referring to the National Milling loss, Mr Mapoma said: "The staggering loss this year is the result of charging uneconomic prices for stockfeeds and roller maize meal."

Mr Mapoma said ROP (1975) Limited had for the past two years operated at less than 45 percent of the installed production capacity and the turnover for the company had been K34 million as compared to K35 million in the previous year.

He said the expansion of the existing production facilities would not mean much unless there was an improvement in the allocation of foreign exchange.

Over 2,000 Laid Off

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 11 Nov 79 p 7

[Text]

MORE than 2,000 workers were laid off by the Indeco group of companies during the last financial year ended March 31st 1979.

Chairman of the board of directors, Mr James Mapoma has said in the annual report that the measure was the result of the unprofitability of some Indeco companies.

Most of the workers affected were from Zambia Clay Industries whose Nega Nega factory was shut down because of serious technical problems.

The company lost more than K1 million as a result of the closure and the labour force was pruned to 231 workers while efforts were being made to deal with this "problematic company to stop further drain of scarce resources in supporting its operations."

Mr Mapoma said the future of the clay industry appeared to be bleak. None of the various studies made indicated any viability in operations.

During the financial year 1978/79 the total wage bill had amounted to K44 million and this would have been higher had the labour force not been trimmed from 24,970 employees at the beginning of the year to 22,000 in an effort to reduce costs.

Mr Mapoma, who is Zimco director-general, said in the report which was released on Friday, that among the controls instituted had been the complete ban on recruitment except for technical staff.

General workers who resigned were not replaced. The group had spent K953,000 on manpower development and training.

A total of 65 Zambians last year successfully completed their studies in various fields and had been assigned to Indeco companies.

"This is a significant achievement which will go a long

way towards attaining the cherished goal of Zambianisation in the group.

"A total of 53 company-sponsored students are currently on Training at local institutions and abroad," he said.

Employment of technically qualified Zambians had contributed to the reduction in the number of expatriate personnel. During the year 373 expatriates were employed but the figure had come down to 288 at the end of the financial year.

Reviewing industrial relations Mr Mapoma said these had remained good mainly because of the co-operation of the trade unions which ensured that strikes were kept at a minimum.

"A sustained programme would be carried out to train workers to appreciate their role and responsibility at work," he said.

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 12 Nov 79 p 4

[Text]

INDECO companies which mainly depend on the mining and construction industries for their operations have found exports the answer to the low demand of their products caused by low industrial activity.

According to the Indeco annual report for the last financial year ended March 31, 1979, released at the weekend, Chilanga Cement exported nearly one third of the total production of cement during the period. A low record of only 229,000 tonnes was local demand.

Efforts are being made to stimulate cement demand in the rural areas in addition to export drives.

"But should construction inactivity

continue to decline, there will be no alternative, but to resort to planned voluntary contraction of the operations to lessen losses until the economy recovers," says the report.

Crushed Stone Sales Limited suffered a recession because of inactivity of the building industry and K943,000 was spent on capital items to improve operations.

Metal Fabricators of Zambia (ZAMEFA) exported K835,000 worth of wire and cables to Kenya, Tanzania, Malawi and Mozambique because of the significant reduction in the demand for these items by the Zambian mining industry.

Efforts are being made to increase exports during the 1979/80 financial year and the company's telephone cable shows potential as an excellent export item since ZAMEFA is the only manufacturer of the product in this area besides South Africa.

Export of breakfast meal to Botswana, Lesotho and Zaire under EEC aid contributed to the increased production and sales volume of Indeco Milling which stood at 128,000 tonnes compared to 114,000 tonnes the previous year.

Kafronda Explosives which has suffered a steady decline in the purchase of explosives since 1974 for the first time successfully exported 867 tonnes to Zaire.

Reports of Corruption

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Nov 79 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

ONCE again, there will be gnashing of teeth in the country over the K12 million loss incurred by Indeco during the 1978/79 financial year.

The witch-hunting will be as intense and as vicious as ever, although Indeco itself has started the ball rolling by more or less blaming everything on the Party and its Government.

This doesn't come out bluntly in their annual report but since it is the Party and its Government which determine the prices of most commodities, it is quite clear who is the candidate for blame.

"Prices aimed at maximising profits and minimising losses were pursued as in the previous year but the static prices of corporation products nullified our efforts in the wake of rising costs."

That's how the annual report puts it. Unfortunately, this is not the whole story about Indeco's operations. Take the case of ROP (1975) Limited.

The company lost K231,000 before writing back prior year's provision of K843,000. From what has now transpired, things have not been going at all well at ROP (1975) Limited.

On the eve of this year's independence anniversary celebrations, President Kaunda spoke of the goings-on at this company.

The laws of libel are so loaded against the Press in Zambia that repeating what the President said here would probably land us in a massive suit.

In any case, the President was so bitter a lot of people said they had never seen him display his anger so publicly before: he was very hurt.

Indeco's annual report doesn't cover the period of the recent happenings, but it is worth noting that the only reason given for the loss at ROP (1975) Limited is "uneconomic prices".

Launching the Third National Development Plan last month, the

President condemned armchair critics of the Party's socialist policies, which have been blamed for most of the country's economic problems.

In harping on the theory that the companies would make profits if they operated as conventional capitalist organisations, the parastatals are indirectly criticising the Party's socialist policies.

Yet it can be seen that this is by no means the whole story. If ROP (1975) Limited is any example to go by, then Indeco had better re-examine its subsidiaries' operations more carefully.

There are numerous — but unconfirmed reports — of large-scale embezzlement, mismanagement, nepotism, tribalism and corruption in almost all parastatals in Zambia.

It would be worthwhile for Indeco's top brass to address themselves seriously to these allegations before blaming everything on socialism or Humanism.

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